FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-94-171
Friday
2 September 1994

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Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-94-177 CONTENTS 1 September 1994

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Berisha Condemns Greek Expulsions, Abuses

[illegible] President of the Republic of Albania Sali Berisha has sent a letter to the parliaments and governments of the countries that are permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, the Conference [illegible] and several others in the region, as well as to leaders of the United Nations, the European Union, the Council of Europe, and the CSCE, which reads as follows:

Mr. [illegible]: I would like to inform you that many of Albania's neighboring states, particularly Greece, have for [illegible] years been [illegible] Albanian citizens. During the operations [illegible] have been carried out with extreme brutality and inhumanity by the Greek police. Thousands of [illegible] on board of them had valid documents issued by the Greek authorities. Only one example will be made to the Albanian diplomatic corps in Athens, condemns the Greek state government, and that we will accept [illegible] in the same way the Greeks distributed [illegible] in Greek territory. Albania, as well as [illegible] Greece, [illegible] Greece, calling the conscience of the [illegible] international [illegible] and have [illegible] Albania.

[illegible] several months the Greek government has blocked the European Union and the Albania. It is no [illegible] that Mr. Papandreou's government has systematic and repeatedly refused our proposals to [illegible] Europe [illegible] with an impartial mediator in [illegible] disputes between the two countries. It is useless for this campaign of [illegible] coverage. The government has been [illegible] the rule of the five [illegible] members of [illegible] which was invoked to open the way to [illegible] illegal [illegible] of arms and [illegible] with the Greek secret police. The Greek Government claims that at this time the Albanian side is intentionally [illegible] Greek [illegible] and the [illegible].

On this occasion I would like to stress that [illegible] coverage could [illegible] the right to prosecute or [illegible] for [illegible] of the law only that the [illegible] of the [illegible] is open and held in the presence of representatives of the Greek Government, [illegible] government, and international [illegible]. At the same time, I would like to add that it is not at all true that we are deliberately trying to [illegible] the Greek state or its institutions. If [illegible] should be the case, we are ready to forward the file of the trial to the International Court of Justice in The Hague for further consideration.

However, I want to stress that the trial and [illegible] about the members of the Greek minority in Albania are not [illegible] because the fundamental cause of the policy that Greece is pursuing against Albania lies in the [illegible] of the [illegible] of Northern and Greek [illegible] to eliminate tensions and [illegible] the southern Balkans at a very delicate time for our peninsula.

Regarding the last phase, the situation of the Greek minority in Albania, I can assure you that Albania is determined to guarantee full respect for human rights and the freedoms of the Greek minority. Numerous members of the U.N., the European Parliament, the Council of Europe, and the U.S. Congress have visited Albania and have found out and confirmed that the minority enjoys all the rights defined in the Copenhagen Charter and the Albanian Charter of Human Rights.

However, the great love shown by the Albanian peoplewhich is striving to conceal the understandable occupation of the Albanian flat and Turkish minorities in Greece. For this reason, I would like to invite delegations from your countries and international institutions to visit Albania and become acquainted with the position of the Greek minority in Albania and I suggest that, on the same occasion, they visit Greece as well. I submit you that this would be a good contribution to clarifying many problems.

I would like your help and assistance with the Greek Government to find this reluctant and more important one in Albanians and start a dialogue.

Finally, I would once again like to confirm to you that the Albanian Government remains open to direct talks with the Athenian or through a mediator, and it is convinced that apart from the crisis that Albanian-Greek relations are undergoing, the views and possibilities to improve these relations are real.

Latest Figures

[illegible] Public Order Ministry Spokesman Ludmilla Papanxhi says that during the middle of the day today the number of those deported from Greece greatly increased. A total of [illegible] people were deported via three border crossing points today. There were 1,250 people deported from Kakavia, many of whom had valid documents. Some 1,250 entered Kapshtice in just a few hours, of whom over 70 had valid documents. Reports from Sarande confirm that 40 Albanians have been deported from this crossing point.

Expulsions Increasing Rapidly

[illegible] Public Order Ministry Spokesman Ludmilla Papanxhi a report several minutes ago on the continuing deporting of Albanians from Greece. She said that the total number reached 34,872 today.

The number of deportees from Greece is increasing quite rapidly. Experienced, exhausted, and haunted by the nightmare of insecurity, the Albanians are experiencing an resulting feeling of persecution created by the Greek police and army forcing them to return to their country.

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FBIS-EAS-94-177
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Today's issue has reached [illegible] people had been deported via Kakavija, many of whom had valid documents. Some 1,500 entered Kapshtica, of whom over 70 had valid documents. Reports from Bucharest confirm that 11 had been deported.

We will update information on the deportation of Albanian emigrants in further newscasts.

Inhuman Torture

[illegible] Tirana ATSH Television Network [in Albanian] 2000 GMT 17 Aug 94

[Report by Mariash Mirashi from the Albanian-Greek border crossing point: including statements by several unidentified refugees and an unidentified border guard—recorded]

[Excerpt] The deporting of Albanian citizens from Greece continues at both border crossing points. A further several hundred people deported by the Greek police were today added to the ranks. We are here at the Kakavija border crossing point [passage unclear].

The situation at the other border crossing point in Kapshtica is different. A greater influx of immigrants has been registered in Albania. Of the various nationalities in Greece, only Albanians are being deported [passage unclear].

[Refugee] We were badly treated, both from the all the borders [illegible] and there. We worked there there for two months with [passage unclear].

[Refugee] We were living in the town where the police arrested and violently tortured and humiliated us, leaving all our assets behind. They treated us in the most inhuman way. They told us: We will kill you.

[Refugee] I'm gold-smithing from Bucharest. Two days ago

[Refugee] I worked there as a shepherd for four to five months. I have received no money nothing. They told me: Go back, or you have this as a present from Bucharest.

[Border guard] In today's, as of this moment, at 1400 [illegible] GMT, the situation of the deported refugees is this. We were have deported after midnight and more this morning totalling 617 refugees. Of these, about 500 returned in their own free will, while the rest were arrested by the police and deported at our border crossing.

Compared with other days, the flow of deported refugees seems to be a little reduced. Perhaps fewer will be deported today. Let us see.

Union Leader Denies Involvement in Leptokia

[illegible] ATSH Tirana 0422 CET 19 Aug 94 [in Albanian]

[Unattributed report: "Kadaku Clarifies Position"]

[Text] Tirana—Albanian Trade Union leader Dervish Kadaku explained in public his position regarding Andrea Zarbakollas, the Head of Ioannina Secret Intelligence Service (SIS), where the meeting ended, and I learn that he was Zarbakollas' the Epirotes Chief'—Kadaku who was called as a witness, explained to the judges—this interesting issue and for all who shadow of suspicion hanged upon him in the deputations of two defendants in the "Albanian" court process. The unravelling of this mystery—which for several days weighed not only upon the Chairman of Independent Trade Unions of Construction, Miners, and Mineral-Electing Workers but also upon MAPMI Independent Trade Unions of Albania, whose leader Kadaku was when visiting Greece—throw a light upon some other details also that not many hours earlier had been into hypotheses. "Kostis and Dakli asked me if I would like to meet any Ioannina diggnitari" affirmed Kadaku during the trial holding there responsible for the "Albanian" meeting. Furthermore the conversation with Zarbakollas—explained in detail by Kadaku—continued also the other hypothesis according to which the Greek intelligence secret services were not only interested in the Albanian Trade Unions, but also tried to teach them that "communism in Albania must be overthrown even by force of arms."

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FBIS-EEU-94-171
2 September 1994

BULGARIA

Council, Cabinet Meet, Government Resigns

Council Session

AU2209132494 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] A meeting of the Consultative Council on National Security opened one hour ago at President Zhelev's office. The topic is known—the problems in the Army. Only the representatives of the Movement on Rights and Freedoms [MRF] are not attending the meeting.

A few moments before the meeting opened Democratic Coalition parliamentarian of the New Choice parliamentary faction, described the conflict between the General Staff and the Ministry of Defense as an expected development. According to Mr. Ludzhev, the issue in question was not the discharge of the 400 colonels but the fact that the army reform is making no progress. He said that the General Staff and Army General Lyuben Petrov, chief of the General Staff, personally, were responsible for that.

Asked about the possible Democratic Left Petrov himself said prior to the meeting that in our country everything is possible.

The meeting continues.

Cabinet Meets

AU2209211594 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] Differences of opinion on the issues between the military and the civilians were expressed at the meeting of the Consultative Council on National Security, which just ended. This was revealed by Major General Stefan Dimitrov, chief of the president's military office.

The participants discussed the general situation in the Bulgarian Armed Forces and the need for financial and legal support for them at the present stage.

The next meeting of the council will deal with the crime rate. The representatives of the Movement on Rights and Freedoms did not attend today's meeting.

An extraordinary closed session of the cabinet was opened.

Matinchev Comments

AU2209144594 Sofia UTRINSKI NOVINI in Bulgarian 7 Sep 94 p 1

[Interview with Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister Evgeni Matinchev by Khristo Khristov; place and date not given: "No One Informed Me About the Voenen Case"]

[Text] [Khristov:] UTRINSKI NOVINI has thoroughly informed its readers about the arms deal with Voenen in which Elza Marinova, deputy minister of defense, and Colonel Todor Penenkov, adviser to Defense Minister Valentin Aleksandrov, were involved. Could you comment on this case?

[Matinchev:] So far counterintelligence has not given me anything concerning its investigation of the case indicated by UTRINSKI NOVINI. I have not received anything from the Ministry of Defense either. By the power of my prerogatives I am familiar with all arms deals, but I cannot say whether there have been cases of corruption and personal profit.

[Khristov:] Now you are replacing the prime minister. Is it not strange that journalists know more than we do? After all, $17 million is involved. On 7 August the defense minister said that Col. Penenkov will most probably be arrested.

[Matinchev:] Of course it is strange. I will be asking Minister Aleksandrov to explain the case. Somebody must assume responsibility for the case.

[Khristov:] The "nonmeeting" right-then of a moment when Minister Aleksandrov's resignation is again being demanded. Is this an accident?

[Matinchev:] Demands for the resignation of the minister are nothing new. The process of reforms in the Defense Ministry is very complicated. The fact that many young officers are requesting discharge from the army is exceptionally alarming. Those who support the status quo are actually working against Bulgaria's interests.

[Khristov:] Army General Lyuben Petrov, chief of the Bulgarian Army General Staff, is against the discharge of the colonels. Does this mean that he supports the status quo?

[Matinchev:] Gen. Petrov has one goal—to preserve the combat readiness of the army. All other considerations are not as important against the background of implementing the army reform.

Petrov Comments

AU2209211594 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] Upon his return from Germany late last night, Army General Lyuben Petrov, chief of the Bulgarian Army General Staff, gave a news conference at Sofia airport. Our reporter Lyubomir Rusanovliyski reports:

[Begin recording] The object of General Lyuben Petrov's official visit to Germany was to establish the directions of cooperation between the Bulgarian Army and the Bundeswehr in 1995. He noted the Bundeswehr's increased confidence in Bulgaria and the Bulgarian Army and said that he was the first military leader of an East European country allowed to visit secret military installations in Germany.

We will receive equipment as help from the Bundeswehr, probably already in October.

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talks about the misunderstandings between the chief of General Staff and defense minister on personnel issues. Army General Lyuben Petrov stressed that he always supported the position of unity in the Army. Those who try to sow discord are committing a serious offense.

Every Army departments and administrations will have to be sorted out if Defense Minister Aleksandrov's additional demand for the discharge of many officers is accepted, the general said. In his view it is within the competence of the Council of Ministers to resolve the issue prudently, while being guided by the country's interests and security.

Petrov said that he is not demanding anyone's resignation and that he himself is prepared to resign, if it is in the Army's interest, for him to do so.

The officers are primarily concerned today about their social problems, and above the fact that newspapers and politicians are not creating the issue of internal stability. Not trying to sow discord in the Army, the Chief of General Staff said, in the same time he categorically stated that the Bulgarian Army has no intention of becoming involved in activities outside the constitution, laws and decisions of the state leadership. [end recording]

Berov, Petrov Meet

AU2109171194 Sofia Bulgarian Radio Network in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] On 7 September Prime Minister Lyuben Berov had a meeting with Army General Lyuben Petrov, chief of the Bulgarian Army General Staff.

After the meeting at the Council of Ministers General Petrov told reporters that he had informed the prime minister about the results of his visit to Germany. He refused to say whether he had talked with Professor Berov about the conflict between the leaderships of the General Staff and the Defense Ministry.

From Army Gen Lyuben Petrov's statement it was clear that he has no intention of resigning.

Commentary Denounces BSP

AU2309103994 Sofia 168 CHASA in Bulgarian 7 Sep 94 p 1

[Commentary by Ivo Indzhev: "Kennedy for General"]

[Text] It is necessary to cut out the army's ideological tumor. This is a statement that even the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) does not dare in words. However, in practice the party that controls the parliamentary majority that rules the country is doing everything possible to preserve its party positions in the ostensibly depoliticized army.

The BSP mounted an attack on President Zhelev, who according to the BSP stands behind Defense Minister Valentin Aleksandrov in unveiling related to the discharge of the generals. The President's Office rejected the accusations. As the same time, Army General Lyuben Petrov, chief of the Bulgarian Army General Staff, does not indicate at all that he is embarrassed by the presidium of the [BSP, year-old party]. The defense minister can be a politician and behave as one. This is so throughout the world. However this is something an officer on the state payroll cannot do by any means—especially in a democratic country. Obviously, in this particular case the most recommendation pushes Bulgaria forward toward its past.

Government Resigns

AU2309133994 Sofia Albanian Radio Network in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] The government has unanimously decided to submit its resignation to the National Assembly. The following is the precise text of the statement read by government spokesman Rashko Rashkov recorded by our reporter Vanya Manolova.

[Begin Rashkov recording] The brief extraordinary closed session of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria has ended. At the meeting, the cabinet adopted the unanimous decision to submit its resignation to the National Assembly because of the fact that the mandate given to the government by the parliament in June—as you recall, after the confidence vote in the government—has been exhausted. [end recording]

Asked by our reporter whether there were other reasons for the resignation expressed at the meeting, Mr. Rashkov stated that the reason mentioned in the statement he was authorized to read is quite sufficient.

Members of the government refused to comment after the closed meeting.

It is expected that the prime minister will make an official statement on national radio and television.

President Comments

AU2309143994 Sofia Albanian Radio Network in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] We just received the opinion of the president of the Republic of Bulgaria on the resignation of the government.

The decision of the cabinet of Professor Berov to resign was described by President Zhelev as a normal procedure characteristic of every democratic society. From this moment on the ball is in the hands of the parliament and the president, who has to decide whether a new cabinet will be formed or new elections held.

The full statement of President Zhelev will be carried later tonight by Radio Albanian.

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FBIS-EEU-94-171
7 September 1994

Daily Outlines Half-Year Economic Trends

AU2209074594 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 29 Aug 94 p 7

[First installment of "fact" attributed article based on reports issued by the Czech Statistical Office, the Czech National Bank, and the Finance Ministry: "Favorable Development in the First Half-Year (Part One)"]

[Text] Recovery, stability, and the dynamic reinforcement of balance on the macroeconomic level were the characteristic features of economic development. The results of the Czech Republic's economic development in the first half of this year indicate that the definitive aims of the government's economic policy for 1994 are on the whole being achieved and that its specific aims for the whole year also have a real chance of being fulfilled.

The increase in the gross domestic product (GDP) in the first half-year compared with the same period last year can be estimated at about 3 percent. That is to say, during the first quarter the year-to-year increase was 3.5 percent while the rise in retail sales, state budget expenditures and the export of goods and services on the aggregate demand side and the rise in industrial output, construction, and services on the aggregate supply side confirm that the increase in the GDP also continued in the second quarter of this year. The year-to-year rise in the productivity of labor, which can be estimated at 3.5 percent in relation to the GDP generated, is an important feature of the economic development during the first six months of the year. The signs of a gradual return to growth in the economies of the advanced European countries are also bolstering the economy's recovery this year. Continuing privatization, as well as social consolidation, have become an important factor for the steady development of the economy in the Czech Republic.

Economic experts estimate that the GDP increase for the whole of 1994 will be 2.5 percent (the government had forecast the same annual increase). This is also indicated by the organizations' forecasts for the economic situation during the second half of 1994.

The monetary policy of the Czech National Bank [CNB] has made a fundamental contribution to the macroeconomic balance. The fulfillment of the main criteria for a sound monetary policy was guaranteed by maintaining the relative stability of the koruna's purchasing power. Aggregate inflation during the first half year, compared with December of last year and despite a gradual slight rise in consumer prices (by 1.9 percent in January, 0.2 percent in February, 0.3 percent in March, 0.4 percent in April, 0.5 percent in May, and 0.7 percent in June and always compared with the previous month), was just 4 percent. Consumer prices went up by 0.8 percent in July, so, compared with December 1993, inflation has gone up to 4.8 percent. The prices index rose by 1.8 percent for industrial producers, by 4.0 percent for those involved in construction, and by 1.1 percent for agricultural producers.

The koruna's purchasing power was maintained given the significant rise in the foreign currency reserves. At the end of June, the foreign currency reserves throughout the banking system amounted to $7.7 billion; the CNB's reserves amounted to $5.2 billion. So compared with the beginning of the year, overall foreign currency reserves have increased by $1.3 billion, while the CNB's reserves have increased by $1.4 billion. Gross indebtedness increased at about $8.7 billion.

At the same time, the influx of foreign currency reserves was one of the pillars of the koruna's stable exchange rate against convertible currencies. In 1993, the medium exchange rate against the dollar was 29.15 korunas [Kc] on June, it was Kc28.89 against the German mark it changed from Kc17.64 to Kc17.71. The stable exchange rate and the rise in the foreign currency reserves are making a significant contribution toward guaranteeing the conditions for full convertibility in the not too distant future.

Despite operational problems in some of the smaller banks, the Czech National Bank's rapid mastering of the financial relations within the economy provides a guarantee for the financial system's favorable position.

It is possible to conclude from the trends in economic and financial development following up on the development last year) that the main aims of this year's monetary policy are really achievable, although, as in other macroeconomic relations, there are, at the same time, many pitfalls. The rising costs of livelihood, especially meat, in recent months has swung the inconsequential inflationary trend in an upward direction. The growth in wages is also verging on the latent beyond which it could be reflected in an inflationary wages-prices spiral. The excessive absorption of money into the economy could also endanger the hitherto inconsequential inflationary trend. Monetary development in the first half of 1994 took place first and foremost under the influence of the increased influx of resources from abroad. The CNB has tried to curb the influence of these resources on the money supply by implementing banking operations. According to the preliminary figures, the money supply M2 rose by 7.4 percent compared with December 1993, which outstrips the inflationary trend. Of course, on the other hand, as has already been stated, the GDP is also increasing. The trend in the money supply so far has been commensurate to the needs of the economy, but it could have an effect on inflation in future development. (For 1994 the CNB wants to maintain money supply development within an increase of 10-15 percent.) Meanwhile the issuing of domestic credits was faster than the 5-to-6-percent growth forecast by the CNB for the whole of 1994. Namely, compared with December 1993, credits from the commercial banks increased by 7.9 percent—that is, by some Kc53 billion. Their amount at the end of June was roughly Kc725 billion.

The money market was distinguished by a decline in interest rates. In the structure of the credits provided, short-term credits continue to prevail. The reason for this is, in particular, not only the banks' caution and the structure of their resources, but also the quality of the projects submitted by the enterprises. The enterprise sphere drew to a greater extent on credits from foreign banks on account of the still relatively high rates on the credits provided.

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Ukraine's Masol Discusses Visegrad With Kovac

[Unsigned report: "Ukraine's Masol in Slovakia"]

[Text] On 29 August, the Slovak Republic marked the 50th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising. A Ukrainian governmental delegation headed by Ukraine's Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol took part in the festivities dedicated to this glorious date.

A festive meeting was held to which leaders of delegations from 22 world states took part. After the meeting, Ukraine's prime minister met with our fellow citizens, who had arrived in Banska Bystrica at the invitation of the Slovak Government.

Within the framework of the governmental delegation's official visit, Vitaliy Masol had working meetings with leaders of the Slovak Republic.

During negotiations with Prime Minister Josef Moravcik questions of the further development of trade and economic and interstate relations were discussed.

Vitaliy Masol had a conversation with president of the Slovak Republic Michal Kovac. They discussed Ukraine's integration with countries of the Visegrad Group and with states of the European Union.

SNS Head Views Prospects of Deporting Gypsies

[PRAVDA 27 Aug]

[Text] Bratislava—According to Josef Prokes, honorary chairman of the Slovak National Party and "shadow foreign minister," competence is the only way to deal with the problem of the 72,000 Romanies whom the Czech authorities have refused to grant citizenship of the Czech Republic this month. "There are two extreme solutions: One is to close and not to accept anyone. The other is to accept them and seek ways to integrate them [Romanies]," Josef Prokes said in reply to a reporter who had raised the fear that the Czech rule might start deporting them to Slovakia as early as the fall. The former deputy prime minister in Meciar's government revealed that it was up to the leaders of executive power rather than a political party to find a solution. He believes, however, that, first and foremost, it is necessary to check the agreements signed between the two countries and assess whether the Czech rule has the right to "legally" deport all Romanies without Czech citizenship to Slovakia. In the case of the arrival of a certain number of Romanies in Slovakia, they should be received without hostility, in his opinion.

Schmoggerova Examines Investment Requirements

[Article by Deputy Prime Minister Brigita Schmoggerova: "Xenophobia Will Not Help Us in the Least"]

[Text] According to the dictionary of foreign words, "xenophobia" means pathological fear of anything that is foreign and strange and hatred of foreigners. The readers can surely already guess what I want to discuss today. I suppose they will forgive me for dealing more with figures than with words in this article.

Structural changes in industrial branches in the 1995-2000 period will require investments of 500 billion korunas [Sk], based on entrepreneurs' projects. It is estimated that the conversion of arms factories alone will require another Sk115-17 billion, and investment expenditures in the energy sector are projected to amount to Sk150 billion. When we leave out projects where sales are not sufficiently guaranteed, the investment requirements will reach the sum of Sk207.5 billion, of which structural projects account for Sk183 billion.

Investments in agriculture, into new machinery and equipment, should represent, according to estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic, a minimum of Sk3 billion a year. Even this is a level that will only ensure a simple replacement of the agricultural machine park. This means an investment volume of roughly Sk33 billion by the end of the year 2000.

According to estimates of the Environment Ministry, the environmental subdivisions of the Slovak economy alone require investments of approximately Sk100-120 billion to clean up environmental problems inherited from the past. The investment requirements of completing infrastructure, especially transportation infrastructure, will exceed the sum of Sk93.5 billion by the year 2000.

However, the investment requirements of the years to come are not confined to the so-called productive sectors. In the coming years, we will have to invest some Sk23-25 billion in the construction and modernization of school and university buildings.

The so-called red ink/red ink debt in health care—that is, the completion and modernization of hospitals, medical institutions, and other health-care facilities—exceeds the sum of Sk30 billion. Investment expenditures on completing projects under construction should not fall under Sk10.7 billion in 1994, and the minimum annual investment needs in the years to come must not drop below Sk4 billion.

Investment requirements in the industrial branches and agriculture will be covered predominantly through private investments, while investments in the so-called non-productive branches and, in part, in the department of

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SLOVAKIA

[illegible] and communications and environmental [illegible] costs will be financed from state budget resources.

What are the actual potentials of financing investments from domestic resources? The investment expenditures of the state budget in 1994 total Sk14.4 billion, a sum that includes investment subsidies for the entrepreneurial sector. Because the reform in the budget management will not let up in the coming years, annual investment expenditures from the state budget will range between Sk10 and a maximum of Sk17 billion until the end of the millennium. Together, this represents a sum of Sk60-65 billion for the years 1995-2000. The retained economic profit of the entrepreneurial sphere will determine to which extent it will be able to finance investment projects from its own retained earnings. Realistic estimates put the share of the enterprise sphere's own resources in investments at between 25 and 40 percent, a sum that includes investment subsidies which will be minimal. All other investment expenses will then have to be covered from so-called external resources. There are [illegible] of "external" resources can be considered: domestic credits and foreign resources—that is, foreign credit and investments.

Domestic credit resources depend primarily on the savings of households, the entrepreneurial sphere and the government sector deposited with commercial banks. As of 30 June 1994, the structure of banks deposits was as follows: general public 36.5 percent, government sector 4.5 percent, state sector 33 percent, and private sector 25 percent. (figures do not add up to 100 as published). The crucial share of the general public and the entrepreneurial sphere (the state and private sectors) in savings shows that the development of future credit potentials will depend primarily on the savings rate of the population and the entrepreneurial sphere. The central bank's credit must only supplement the mass of domestic credits, and, depending on the scale of this supplementary role, we assess it as more or less restrictive.

Therefore, we cannot recommend the recipe that the National Bank of Slovakia "supplement" all of the missing resources in credit mass and that it do so where deemed desirable, at interest rates that are lower than the commercial ones. Recommending this would be the same as recommending the unlimited printing of money—in this specific case, credit money.

On the basis of simple arithmetic calculations, we can draw the conclusion that we lack sufficient domestic resources in the Slovak Republic for the modernization of the economy and for economic growth. Therefore, we cannot do without foreign resources—foreign credits and foreign investment. Structural projects in the industrial branches, for example, reckon that more than 40 percent of all investments will be financed from foreign resources. The "cheapest" variant of highway construction, too, reckons [illegible] with 40 percent foreign credits. That some Sk110 billion will come from foreign resources. And so forth and so forth.

Some other time there will be an opportunity to discuss foreign credits and the risks of excessive indebtedness. Today I allow me to say a few more words about foreign investment. The question is not [illegible] "yes" or "no," but rather, "what kind" of foreign investment and "how" to attract it. The results so far in the tough competitive environment of the market for foreign investments have been insufficient. By the end of 1993 the volume of foreign investments in Hungary reached $7 billion, in Poland $2.5 billion, in the Czech Republic $2.7 billion, and in Slovakia a mere $0.2 billion. The position among the Central European states has not changed in the second quarter of 1994.

What kind of investment do we want to attract? We want to attract so-called strategic investors who bring capital, know-how, [illegible] management, modern machinery and equipment, and access to foreign markets. We want to attract also so-called financial investors, partly as investors into banking and the insurance business and partly as so-called portfolio investors, that is, as holders of shares in the ownerships of the entrepreneurial sphere. The so-called big investors tend to have long-term development plans, while "small investors" aim for a quick return on invested resources and for the short-term utilization of financial benefits. The fact that foreign investors repatriate a part of their profits is one, provided, of course, that they [illegible] have been and maintained on expanded production and along with it jobs. They can then transfer the remainder home. This is proof that our relations are truly mutually advantageous and benefit both sides. Volkswagen's entry into BAZ (Bratislava Automobile Works) Bratislava [illegible] the best evidence of this.

In the initial phase of deciding on becoming involved in our country, "large" foreign investors usually assess the wealth of the financial sector, the legal and institutional framework conditions in support of business, tax [illegible] and foreign, the macroeconomic stability and stability of the political framework. Hence, an economic policy that would jeopardize macroeconomic stability, but also constant political struggles would not contribute to their positive decision. Nonetheless, even if it is used only as an instrument of political struggle and is not based [illegible] 100-percent rationale, does not contribute to it either.

Law To Provide for 'General Staff' Amended

AU2209172794 Bratislava [illegible] in Slovak
22 Aug 94 pp 1-2

[Article by "ads, TASR": "With General Staff"]

[Excerpt] Bratislava—[Passage omitted] National Council of the Slovak Republic (parent committee) approved an amendment to the Law on the Army of the Slovak Republic [ASR]. The most important part of the

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amendment concerns the establishment of the ASR General Staff. The chief of the ASR General Staff, who will be subordinated to the minister of defense, will steer the forces and command its troops. He will be appointed and recalled by the president of the Republic at the proposal of the minister of defense. The amendment to the Law on the ASR exactly defines the ASR's composition, internal organization, and tasks. The ASR's numerical strength is approved by the Government of the Slovak Republic in accordance with defense needs and the international agreements by which Slovakia is bound. [passage omitted]

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Ilaszi Says IMF Deficit Proposals Unacceptable

[illegible]

[illegible] according to the prime minister, the IMF's demand to reduce the budget deficit expressed for more than a year is unacceptable. The proposal cannot even be the basis for talks, he said.

Speaking in Hungarian Television's Clubnyitas program, Gyula Horn added, however, that there is a need to reconsider [illegible] economic policy and the lack of support, by the international financial organizations, could have an alarming effect on foreign capital.

Speaking about the government coalition, the prime minister said that the government parties have been coordinating on all possible matters. However, it is not a question that the Hungarian Socialist Party should act to take control issues with the Free Democrats on every question in the future, either.

Ethnic Romanian Leader Interviewed About Rights

[illegible]

[illegible] with Bela Marko, chairman of the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania, by Csaba Kiss in Budapest; date not given: "We Have No Reason for Particular Optimism"

[Kiss] National minority issues should play an important role in the talks between the Hungarian and Romanian foreign ministers. Bela Marko, chairman of the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania (RMDSZ--UDMR in Hungarian), [illegible] RMDSZ's other talks in Budapest.

Kiss: How do your current talks connect with Romanian Foreign Minister Theodor Meleascanu's upcoming visit to Budapest?

Marko: Although there is no direct connection between the two visits, we can definitely speak of an indirect connection.

We have already had several meetings with Hungarian Government representatives on Romanian-Hungarian relations, including the bilateral basic treaty that is currently being drawn up.

We also have an agreement with the Romanian foreign minister, and in accordance with this agreement, we will consult on the issues of the basic agreement in Bucharest in the coming days.

Kiss: What does the RMDSZ expect from Meleascanu's visit to Budapest regarding the issues that directly affect the Hungarian minority living in Romania?

Marko: Frankly, as we accept the fact that the national minority issue is one of the decisive elements of our bilateral relations and it is impossible to disregard the situation of the Hungarians in Romania, it is clear that this issue should have appropriate weight in shaping our bilateral relations. And here we do not only mean the basic treaty, because this is only one element of this system of relations. In other words, I think that, in reviewing the committed bilateral issues of the coming foreign ministerial talks, the problems of the Hungarians in Romania should be thoroughly discussed.

Kiss: In both Hungary and Romania, many people are discussing whether the time is ripe for a historic Hungarian-Romanian reconciliation. According to the RMDSZ, are the two countries now in a social-psychological state in which a historical basic treaty can be signed?

Marko: Summing up the Romanian domestic political events of the past four and a half years and the attitude of the present Romanian Government and Parliament, unfortunately, we cannot -- in relation to this regard, I could mention only [illegible] political issues in this connection like the education law. It is not by accident that we bring up this matter so often, because education is the most urgent issue for us. Recently, the Romanian Parliament adopted a version of the education law that clearly shows the lack of political intention and will to solve the problem and is more modern forward. Concerning approach on this question.

Kiss: The RMDSZ promised to work out its own position regarding the national minority chapters of the "basic treaty." Where does the work stand?

Marko: The RMDSZ has already formulated its position on the issue. This does not mean a concrete text proposal or draft treaty. However, our position is very precise in the sense of what in our view this treaty should contain and the problems that should be solved through it. This position will be presented to both the Hungarian and Romanian Foreign Ministries.

Kiss: Regarding the national minority issue, do you see any real differences between your concepts and the plans of the Horn cabinet?

Marko: We have not yet experienced any essential differences of views in the course of our talks in Budapest. We have similar positions regarding both the principles and the concrete problems.

Kiss: Regarding the former and present Hungarian governments, do you see any essential difference in dealing with the minority issue?

Marko: In my opinion, there are no essential differences of principle in this area, nor should there be. We need continuity here. For the time being, we can only speak on a level of principles, because time will tell how the new government will act on certain issues.

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[Kis] What specific issue does the RMDSZ regard as a test for the Horn cabinet's national minority policy?

[Markó] I would refrain from using the term "test" but, if for want of a better term, we use this formulation, I regard the issue of the Office of Hungarians Beyond the Borders as some kind of test. I think this issue has been positively solved. Also in connection with Duna TV [not present, in that its current framework should be preserved in the future].

[Kis] Is organizational form important for the RMDSZ?

[Markó] I also include the independence of Duna TV in this framework because, in my opinion, it should differ from the other media in the sense that this program cannot be a pan-Hungarian program from the outset. In my opinion, it is important to preserve this effort.

Foreign Minister Meets With RMDSZ Leaders

AU1109132794 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Aug 94 p 5

[Report by Gábor Varga: "Coordination With the RMDSZ—Budapest Is Not Expecting a Breakthrough From the Mečiarians' Visit"]

[Text] The Hungarian leadership is only willing to sign a satisfying basic agreement with Bucharest and, just for the sake of a foreign policy success, it will not accept a document that might violate the interest of the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania [RMDSZ—UDMR in Romanian]. Foreign Minister László Kovács told NEPSZABADSAG.

Kovács answered NEPSZABADSAG's questions after receiving the RMDSZ leaders, including Chairman Béla Markó and Bishop [and Honorary Chairman] László Tőkés, at his office on 29 August as part of his preparation for [Romanian Foreign Minister] Teodor Meleşcanu's visit next week.

Although the RMDSZ will not have a right of veto as regards the acceptance of the Hungarian-Romanian basic treaty that is to be drawn up, the Budapest government cannot imagine accepting a document that is contrary to the interests of the Hungarians in Romania, Kovács said, when on 29 August also met Gheorghe Petrovan, Chairman of the Federation of Romanians in Hungary.

"Naturally, we do not expect a breakthrough from Meleşcanu's visit," Kovács said, and he was not willing to make any predictions on the time required to draw up the basic treaty. Success can be achieved if by all sides have the political will to accept the mutually satisfying solutions, he replied, denying the suggestion that the new government had made promises to quickly complete the basic treaties.

Commenting on the statement handed over by the RMDSZ, which contains the organization's demands on the elements of the basic treaty, Kovács said that it does not contain concrete suggestions on the text but rather it lists the issues that are considered important by the RMDSZ. I found it essential to discuss these issues before the Meleşcanu visit, Kovács said.

Markó also refrained to make any predictions as to the timing of the basic treaty, but he did not hide his doubts about the chances of progress. In addition to the concrete educational language use, cultural, and public administration proposals of the Transylvanian Hungarians, the RMDSZ's document also includes the federation's overall concepts and the already-known triple concept on autonomy. The latter means that, in addition to the personal autonomy, the talks on the basic treaty also have to include cultural autonomy and the regional autonomy of local self-governments. All in all, he also considered all such diplomatic agreements with Bucharest, which do not contain adequate guarantees for settling the situation of Hungarians in Romania.

Proposed Changes in Local Government Law Debated

AU2609081894 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Jul 94 p 7

[Unattributed article: "Professional Debate on Local Government Law Under Way"]

[Text] We have learned that the legislative committee formed to discuss the expert recommendations concerning changes in the local government law and its related statutory provisions will convene tomorrow. The changes will also require minor adjustments to be made in the Constitution.

Various drafts of the local government law and others, at least a dozen statutory regulations—including among other things the laws governing local elections and the legal status of mayors—have been worked on at the ministry for some time now. The work began during the tenure of the Antall government. The political intent behind it, however, has changed as the new government's platform contains ideas in several areas that are different from those of its predecessor. So the expert drafts need to be revised again to reflect, in part, the content of the platform and, in part, the political declarations that have been made.

Thus, for example, in the final draft it must be taken into account that the Horn government does not wish to maintain the institution of "republican representatives," and the fact that it is calling for single-round local elections. The provisions on the role of the county, on the other hand, will require no significant changes, nor is the idea of direct mayoral elections is not entirely a new one.

Ministry experts are convinced that the revision of the local government law package can be completed by the deadline, and thus the elections can be announced for 20 November. Some feel that there will even be enough time to make some of the adjustments required by

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eliminate a few minor problems and contradictions that have surfaced during the time the local government system has been in operation. Days when changing the law they can also address the relationships between the governing body, the mayor, and the notary, as well as the remuneration of local government representatives. Also on the agenda is the revision of Budapest law, since the changes planned would not be prudent [illegible] to implement in the middle of the cycle.

The expert drafts will be taken up tomorrow by the legislative committee, which in addition to the officials of the Ministry of Interior will also be assisted, among others, by recognized experts in the field, the best minds of scientific life, local government representatives, and experts from the various parties. This will open the way for the six-party coordination talks slated for mid-August. According to the plans, the package will be submitted to the government around the latter part of next month. The deadline set for making the changes not addressed during this round but nevertheless deemed absolutely vital, we are told, is the end of 1995. This means that—as part of the budget reform,—the financial and management system of local governments will also change. Also expected to be undertaken next year is the modernization of the statutory regulations that accompany the local government law, including measures that govern the assignment of spheres of responsibility. For all practical purposes this means that by the end of 1995 the modernization of the local government system will be completed.

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Sejm To Vote on President's Abortion Motion

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 2 Sep—The Sejm resumed its debate at 1900 today [passage omitted].

The Sejm will vote today on the president's motion to revoke the law passed on 15 June of this year, which amended the penal code. The amendment liberalizes present abortion regulations and allows abortion because of a woman's difficult living conditions or personal situation.

MSW Body Approves Strzelecki as Police Chief

[Article by Jacek Jagla: "MSW Political Advisers on Police Chief: Pawlak's Favorite Loses"]

[Text] Prime Minister Pawlak will probably sign the nomination of Bogusław Strzelecki as the police chief on condition that his deputy is the prime minister's protege from Płock—Marian Kwiatkowski—we found out unofficially.

Yesterday, members of the advisory political committee interrogated for six hours both candidates for the police chief position. Leszek Lamparski, who is the prime minister's candidate, was not admitted on the premises of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MSW], and the committee waited for him for four hours.

Lamparski's Illness

During the interrogation, Lamparski conceded that he does not know much about today's methods of work in police because he has already retired. He spoke mainly about his accomplishments in the years 1990 and 1991, when he headed the police.

However, the committee did not take a vote on his candidacy. MSW head Andrzej Milczanowski presented a statement by a medical commission that implied that Lamparski should not work in the ministry because of his permanent disability. "He is in the second disability group, suffers from arthritis and high blood pressure," we were told by Tadeusz Kowalczyk, committee member of the Nonparty Bloc in Support of Reforms.

Strzelecki's Plans

More appealing to the advisers were statements by Strzelecki, who is supported by the MSW head.

"He announced that the number of administrative positions in the Main Headquarters will be decreased. According to him, in a few years such headquarters will become dispensable," Deputy Kowalczyk related to us the candidate's statement. "He is against headquarters interfering in the activities of lower level units, against telling them what they should spend their money on. He wants to give heads of units more independence and more freedom in making decisions; he wants to reward people for successful performances and definitely punish them for offenses."

Strzelecki does not want to increase the police budget and the number of workplaces in the police. He believes that the money the police have now at their disposal will be sufficient if it is spent wisely. "Within a year I will show how the police can function," he promised. Organized crime should be combated through close cooperation of the police with the Office of State Protection [UOP].

Pawlak's Candidate

Even though the committee rejected Pawlak's favorite, the prime minister will probably not like Strzelecki's candidacy. Strzelecki has already spoken with the prime minister twice. Pawlak will sign the nomination no later than Monday—we learned from a member of the committee, who wished to remain anonymous. The condition is to be the appointment of another protege of the prime minister as the chief's deputy—Płock Voivodship Commandant Marian Kwiatkowski.

The prime minister's candidate for the other deputy is said to be Radom Police Chief Zbigniew Fałbanski. There is unofficial talk that Strzelecki would like Wrocław Police Chief Piotr Stenka to fill this position.

Milczanowski's Troubles

As we learned from another committee member, Zbigniew Siemiątkowski, of the Democratic Left Alliance, the committee at its next session will discuss the "unhealthy situation in UOP" and the relations between the UOP head, the MSW head, and the president.

"Yesterday, at the session of the committee, UOP head Gromoslaw Czempiński and Minister Milczanowski did not say a word to each other for three hours. Milczanowski is losing control over UOP, and Czempiński wants to become independent of the minister," believes one member of the committee.

Text of Friendship Treaty With Russia, Statement

[Text of Treaty Between the Republic of Poland and the Russian Federation Governing Friendship and Good-Neighborly Cooperation, prepared in Moscow on 22 May 1992 (Item 291), and Government Statement of 17 May 1993 on the treaty (Item 292)]

[Text] On behalf of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Republic of Poland hereby makes known that, on 22 May 1992, the Treaty Governing Friendship and Good-Neighborly Cooperation was prepared in Moscow. The text of the treaty is given below.

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Item: 291

TREATY

Between the Republic of Poland and the Russian Federation Governing Friendship and Good-Neighborly Cooperation, the Republic of Poland and the Russian Federation, hereinafter referred to as the parties

—Whereas they guide themselves by the goals and principles of the United Nations Charter

—Whereas they affirm the principles contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Paris Charter of the New Europe, and remaining documents of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation as well as other documents of all-European cooperation

—Whereas they are desirous of making their own contribution to building a peaceful European order based on national self-determination, democracy and justice, and the assurance of the rights and basic liberties of man

—Whereas they take into account the importance of Polish-Russian relations to the whole of cooperation in Europe, including the Baltic region

—Whereas they are desirous of fostering the positive aspects of the heritage of relations between Poland and Russia, with the object of building a lasting understanding between the peoples of both countries, and

—Whereas they are aware that friendly relations and good-neighborly cooperation serve the interests of both parties, the parties have agreed upon the following

Article 1. The parties cultivate their mutual relations on the spirit of friendship, good-neighborly partnership, equality, trust, and mutual respect, basing themselves on the primacy of international law and especially on the principles of respect for national sovereignty, inviolability of boundaries, prohibition against armed aggression, territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, and the right of nations to decide their own fate.

Article 2. The parties acknowledge as inviolable the national boundary existing and running between them and affirm that they entertain no territorial claims toward one another and shall not entertain any such claims in the future.

Article 3.1. Pursuant to the United Nations Charter, the parties pledge themselves to resolve mutual disputes solely by peaceful means and affirm that they shall refrain from resorting to force or to the threat of resorting thereto in their mutual relations.

3.2. Neither of the parties shall allow its territory to be used by a third country or third countries with the object of perpetrating an act of aggression against the other party.

3.3. Both parties affirm that the activities of their armed forces on their territories shall be consonant with the United Nations Charter, the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Paris Charter of New Europe, and other documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Article 4.1. Pursuant to the provisions of the appropriate documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the parties shall cooperate with the object of maintaining and strengthening security on the European Continent.

4.2. The parties shall translate into reality agreed-upon all-European measures to strengthen trust and security. As the need arises, the parties shall agree on additional measures of this kind.

4.3. The parties shall pay special attention to aspects of strengthening security and the means of trust in the Baltic region.

Article 5.1. The parties shall actively support the process of nuclear, chemical, and biological disarmament. The parties believe that arms reduction to the level of sufficiency for defense and the implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe will result in consolidating stability and security in Europe.

5.2. In accordance with the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Arms, the parties shall cooperate to prevent the proliferation of such arms throughout the world, particularly in Central and East Europe.

5.3. The parties shall take steps to assure control over the exports of goods and technologies that serve peaceful purposes but may be utilized in producing the arms referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2.

5.4. The parties shall base their other mutual military relations on separate agreements.

Article 6.1. In the event there arise disputes or situations that, in the opinion of either of the parties, may endanger or are endangering the maintenance of peace or security in the world or disturb international tranquility or security, particularly where such disputes or situations concern the security of both parties, the parties shall immediately conduct suitable mutual consultations with the object of exploring possible means of resolving the dispute or situation in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

6.2. In the event that a third country or third countries execute an armed attack against either of the parties, the other party pledges itself not to grant any assistance or support whatsoever to the attacking country or countries throughout the duration of the armed conflict, and it shall be active in resolving the conflict in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

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Article 7.1. The parties shall develop regular contacts between their national agencies and officers of state administration. They shall create favorable conditions for the development of interparliamentary cooperation.

7.2. Meetings between the heads of states and governments shall, as a rule, take place annually as well as whenever the parties deem them pertinent.

7.3. The ministers of foreign affairs shall hold regular consultations on matters of interest to both parties.

Article 8.1. The parties shall promote the growth of mutually advantageous economic cooperation, inclusive of commercial cooperation based on market principles, and they shall assure the proper conditions for such cooperation, with allowance for the protection of investments, technologies, patent rights, and copyrights. Furthermore, they shall enact appropriate laws governing the flow of capital, labor, goods, and services.

8.2. The parties shall promote the development of cooperation between state and private enterprises and other economic entities.

8.3. The parties shall exchange experience and engage in mutual assistance in training and other aspects in the course of building and refining a market economy.

8.4. The parties shall cooperate in science and technology.

Article 9.1. The parties shall cooperate to develop mutual and transit transportation links and the attendant infrastructure in every domain of transportation, including pipeline transportation and power lines.

9.2. The parties shall take steps to modernize and improve telecommunications links.

9.3. The parties shall promote cooperation in transportation and communications, both in Europe and in other parts of the world.

Article 10.1. The parties shall promote the establishment and expansion of direct contacts and cooperation between the regions, territorial-administrative units, and cities of the Republic of Poland and the Russian Federation. To this end, the parties shall appoint the joint Polish-Russian Commission for Interregional Cooperation.

10.2. The parties shall cooperate in the regions along their entire common boundary and promote ties between the northeastern provinces of the Republic of Poland and the Kaliningrad District of the Russian Federation. The parties shall regulate this cooperation by means of separate agreements.

10.3. The parties shall increase the number of border crossings and streamline and accelerate customs and border clearances.

10.4. The parties shall encourage the development of contacts and cross-border trips by citizens dwelling in the border regions.

Article 11.1. The parties shall cooperate in their bilateral and multilateral relations, with the object of ensuring lasting ecological security. They shall strive to eliminate environmental pollution, particularly the pollution of water, air, soil, and forests, and to protect the fauna and flora. The parties shall take preventive measures to avoid cross-border pollution, especially chemical and radioactive and other pollution, and to restrict and eliminate it. Furthermore, they shall expand the extent of ecologically pure manufacturing processes and technologies and take other effective measures to protect nature, especially in the border regions and the Baltic Sea.

11.2. The parties shall cooperate and assist each other, with the object of preventing and eliminating ecological dangers and natural disasters, especially in the border regions. They shall immediately notify each other about any such dangers and disasters or about the possibility of their emergence.

11.3. The parties or their appropriate agencies shall conclude separate agreements on ecological security and cooperation in consonance with international standards.

11.4. The parties shall participate in establishing a coordinated strategy for cooperation in protecting the environment in Europe and in the world.

Article 12.1. The parties attach great importance to cooperation in the humanitarian domain.

12.2. The parties shall promote the development of contacts between citizens of both parties and cooperation between social organizations, political parties, trade unions, churches, denominational unions, foundations, and scientific, artistic, and other associations.

12.3. The parties shall provide support for the development of contacts in sports and tourism.

12.4. Appreciating the special role of the young generation in shaping the relations between nations, the parties shall afford opportunities for broad cooperation and youth exchange and, to this end, they shall conclude appropriate agreements.

Article 13.1. On the basis of the rich cultural heritage of Poland and Russia and their contributions to European civilization, the parties shall promote the development of broad cooperation in culture, science, and basic and higher education in accordance with the principles defined in UNESCO conventions and documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as well as on the basis of appropriate bilateral agreements.

13.2. The parties shall take steps to broaden varied forms of cultural exchange as well as to promote direct cooperation between institutions, cultural associations, and artists.

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13.3. The parties shall cooperate, with the object of identifying, preserving, restoring, and making available for cultural purposes the values, landmarks, and treasures present on their territories and relating to the historical and cultural heritage of the peoples of the other party. Furthermore, they shall cooperate in assuring the necessary legal material and other protection of such values, landmarks, and treasures and providing access thereto.

13.4. Pursuant to international standards and agreements, particularly the protocols of the Kraków Symposium of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on the European Cultural Heritage, as well as pursuant to bilateral agreements, the parties shall promote work on the reciprocal identification and return of cultural and historical treasures, including the archival materials that had become lost, were illegally exported, or surfaced in some other illegal manner on the territory of the other party.

13.5. Under separate agreements, the parties shall create favorable conditions for the operations of existing and newly established information and cultural centers of one party on the territory of the other party and vice versa.

13.6. The parties shall promote the creation of conditions for a broad exchange of information and access thereto. To this end, they shall support cooperation between institutions of the mass media, including the press, radio and television. They shall also support cooperation in the exchange and dissemination of books and audiovisual broadcasts.

13.7. The parties shall promote the development of direct cooperation between schools and institutions of higher education, as well as between scientific institutions, through, among other things, the exchange of pupils, students, doctoral candidates, and stipend recipients. The parties shall promote the teaching of the Polish language in the Russian Federation and the Russian language and other languages of the peoples of Russia in Poland.

Article 14. The parties shall support broad cooperation in health care and sanitation, especially as regards the prevention and control of civilization-related and contagious diseases.

Article 15. The parties shall strive for closer cooperation in the domain of labor relations, insurance, and social care. To this end, they shall conclude appropriate agreements.

Article 16.1. The parties shall guide themselves by universally accepted international standards concerning safeguards for adherence to the rights of man and the rights of national minorities, as contained in particular in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, the International Pacts on the Rights of Man, and the documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, principally insofar as they concern human rights.

16.2. The parties acknowledge freedom of religion to be one of the basic rights of man, and they shall guide themselves by this principle, guaranteeing, pursuant to their legislation, to citizens of the Republic of Poland who are of Russian origin and to citizens of the Russian Federation who are of Polish origin, regardless of their nationality and creed, the right to own and freely access objects and places of religious worship, as well as the right to a religious education and upbringing.

16.3. The parties shall support citizens of the Republic of Poland who are of Russian origin and citizens of the Russian Federation who are of Polish origin in preserving and fostering their ethnic identity and their own culture as well as in studying their mother language at the preschool and school levels.

Article 17.1. Cemeteries, burial sites, monuments, and other memorial sites that are honored and commemorated by the citizens of either party, both military and civilian, whether existing or established, under reciprocal agreements, on the future on the territory of the other party, shall be preserved, maintained, and given legal protection in accordance with international norms and standards and national and religious customs.

17.2. Citizens of one party shall be provided with ensured access to burial and commemorative sites pertaining to their countrymen and present on the territory of the other party, and they shall also be afforded the possibility of caring for graves and memorial sites.

17.3. The parties shall cooperate in identifying and registering sites of the burial of citizens of one party on the territory of the other party, as well as exchange information on the fallen and the missing.

Article 18.1. The parties shall improve, on the basis of separate agreements, their cooperation in legal matters, inclusive of providing legal assistance in civil, family, and criminal cases.

18.2. The parties shall cooperate in fighting organized crime, terrorism in its various forms, inclusive of lawless acts against the safety of civilian air and sea traffic, illegal trafficking in drugs and arms, smuggling, inclusive of smuggling of objects of cultural, historical, and artistic value, and combating illegal immigration. The cooperation of the parties in these fields will be regulated by separate agreements.

Article 19. The provisions of the present treaty do not violate the rights and obligations defined in the bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded by each party with other countries.

Article 20. The present treaty shall be registered with the United Nations Secretariat in accordance with Article 102 of the United Nations Charter.

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Article 21.1. The present treaty is subject to ratification and will take effect on the day the ratification documents are exchanged in Warsaw.

21.2. The present treaty is concluded for a period of 15 years. Subsequently, its validity is automatically extended for five-year periods, unless either party renounces it by giving notice of intent at least six months before the expiration date. Prepared in Moscow on 22 May 1994 in two copies, in both the Polish and Russian languages, with both texts being equally valid.

For the Republic of Poland: L. Walesa
For the Russian Federation: B.N. Yeltsin

* * *

Upon familiarizing myself with the above treaty, I certify on behalf of the Republic of Poland that

- It has been acknowledged as valid, both in toto and in terms of its individual provisions.
- It has been accepted, ratified, and confirmed.
- It shall be unalterably adhered to.

In witness whereof was issued the present act, with the seal of the Republic of Poland affixed hereunto.

Warsaw, 24 November 1992

President of the Republic of Poland: L. Walesa
Minister of Foreign Affairs: K. Skubiszewski

* * *

Item 292

Government Statement

It is hereby made known that, pursuant to Article 21, Paragraph 1 of the Treaty Between the Republic of Poland and the Russian Federation Governing Friendship and Good-Neighborly Cooperation, prepared in Moscow on 22 May 1992, an exchange of documents ratifying said treaty took place in Warsaw on 8 May 1993.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 21, Paragraph 1, said treaty took effect on 8 May 1993.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: K. Skubiszewski

Telecommunications Contract Awarded to AT&T

WP2711014 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 10 Aug 94 p 22

[Article by Pawel Rozynski: "Hello AT&T"]

[Text] The auction for expanding the long-distance exchanges system was won by the U.S. concern AT&T. Today, 10 August, the 10-million-ECU ($11 million) contract signing ceremony is taking place.

The contract calls for the supply and installation of eight modern long-distance exchanges 5ESS in the following cities: Biala Podlaska, Elblag, Jelenia Gora, Leszno, Opole, Sieradz, Zamosc, and Zielona Gora, according to Jerzy Skopczyk, director of Polish Telecommunications SA.

Teltia in Bydgoszcz, owned by AT&T, will be the producer of these exchanges. Because these are transit exchangers, the number of subscribers will not be large—about 50,000—but the number of cities in automatic connections can be increased. The number of long-distance circuits will increase 150,000 times, and the quality of telephone connections will improve. The European Investment Bank will lend funds for this undertaking.

This is the second such large-scale contract aimed at modernizing the long-distance connections signed by Telecommunications. Its previous contract was signed with Siemens on 24 January 1992, which resulted in the installation of 12 exchangers in Bialystok, Bydgoszcz, Gdansk, Kielce, Krakow, Lublin, Lodz, Olsztyn, Radom, Walbrzych, Warsaw, and Wroclaw. This undertaking was finalized in June 1994.

"By the end of 1995, we will have finalized construction of a modern, digital long-distance network that will connect all 49 voivodship cities," stated director Skopczyk.

The Western companies Alcatel, Siemens, and AT&T had already installed 38 digital exchangers (or will do so by the end of this year). These companies used loans from, among others, the World Bank and the European Investment Bank, and also used credits from equipment producers. After signing a contract with AT&T for the next eight exchangers, the remaining task will be the selection of the firm to install three exchangers for Krosno, Slupsk, and Torun.

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Melescanu Urges Easing of Sanctions on Serbia

AU2909103194 Paris AFP in English 0927 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Bucharest, Sept 2 (AFP)— The Romanian foreign minister has called for discussion to start on loosening the embargo against its neighbor Serbia.

The embargo has cost Romania several billion dollars in lost trade with the former Yugoslav republic, Foreign Minister Teodor Melescanu said, calling for compensation to be paid to all Serbia's neighbors.

Serbia has proved its good will by breaking off political and economic relations with Bosnia's Serbs, he added.

"It is time to discuss loosening sections of line with the progress made in the peace progress," Melescanu said. He plans to bring up the matter when his French counterpart Alain Juppe visits September 7 and 8.

He said the contact group on Bosnia, made up of Russia, the United States, France, Germany and Britain must "adapt their position to the developments which are real, in Serbia."

Calling for international observers to be deployed on the border between Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina to monitor the embargo decreed by Belgrade against its fellow Serbs, might "create additional difficulties" for Serbia President Slobodan Milosevic, the minister said.

"For now, we must try to back authorities in Belgrade rather than to make more problems, since they have enough," he added.

The Romanian economy is strongly linked to that of Serbia. It estimates the embargo has cost it seven billion dollars in lost income since beginning on June 1992.

Melescanu said UN troops could purchase their supplies in the countries neighboring the former Yugoslavia in order to help these economies.

Bucharest also wants the international community to set up a system of direct compensation for countries affected by the embargo.

"Economic sanctions have become a very important instrument of politics. They even tend to replace military action. If one wants this instrument to function, there must be a system of compensations," the minister said.

But he said he opposed lifting the arms embargo against the former Yugoslavia since this encreased the risk of the war there escalating.

Senate Elects New Members of Standing Bureau

AU2209190394 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1500 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Today at Cheresu Hall the first plenary session of Romania's Senate took place in the autumn session of the 1994 parliamentary year.

The session was principally dedicated to the election of members of the Chamber's Standing Bureau, with the exception of its president, Mr Oliviu Gherman, who was appointed by a vote for four years at the beginning of the current legislative period.

The four posts of senate vice presidents were submitted individually to a vote and senators Ioan Neligan of the PDSR [Social Democracy Party of Romania], Radu Vasile of the PNTCD [National Peasant Christian-Democratic Party], Dan Constantin Vasilie of the PD-FSN [Democratic Party-National Salvation Front], and Valer Suian of the PUNR [National Romanian Unity Party] were chosen.

Messrs. Mihai Manitoviciof the PDSR, Ioan Vintila of the PD-FSN, Gabor Kovacsar of the UDMR [Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania], and Corneliu Vadim Tudor of the National Bloc were elected secretaries.

In individual votes, Messrs. Constantin Sava of the PDSR and Emil Negrutiu of the PAC [Civic Alliance Party] were elected as quaestors of the Senate.

Professor Constantin Ionescu [PDSR] was elected Senate general secretary in an open ballot.

Our correspondent told us that tomorrow morning the senators will constitute the senators within the standing commissions of that Chamber, while the next plenary session is scheduled for Monday afternoon, 5 September.

Minister Denies Being PUNR 'Sympathizer'

AU2709000594 Bucharest EVENIMENTUL ZILEI in Romanian 27 Aug 94 p 4

[Report by Andra Asinoa Manta: "Aurel Novac, Minister of Transportation, Claims To Be Independent"]

[Text] In spite of the fact that last week, at a news conference of the PUNR [National Romanian Unity Party] Valeriu Tabara [PUNR executive secretary] and Ioan Ciava [PUNR vice President] claimed that Minister of Transportation Aurel Novac had been a sympathizer of the PUNR from the very beginning of this party's foundation and that his appointment to the government is due exclusively to the PUNR's agreement with Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu, in accordance with the protocol concluded between the PUNR and the PDSR [Social Democracy Party of Romania] on 1 February, Aurel Novac categorically denies these claims by PUNR leaders.

Approached by our reporters, the minister of transportation said: "I am not a PUNR sympathizer. I have joined the current government as an independent and that is how I am going to stay until the end of my mandate. The PUNR can say what it wants. I am much too busy to solve various problems of the moment that I head, so I do not have time to take seriously everything that is being said."

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[Daily Commentary on Rumors About Iliescu's Health]

AUDIOVISUAL [Bucharest *TELEVIZIUNEA ZILEI* in Romanian 29 Aug 94 p 1]

[Editorial by Ion Cristoiu: "The Man of Steel from Cotroceni"]

[Text] This is how things stand!

Having just returned to Bucharest from his presidential retreat, Ion Iliescu abruptly interrupted all his activities and disappeared without any explanation. He abruptly turning his back on the public, thus leaving only his presidency back for the public to admire, he fueled the Bucharest rumor mill, which ran as follows: Ion Iliescu has cancer! The press clear, he is almost gone! Did you see how weak he seemed on television? The typically Balkan mill, hence typically Romanian, was fuelled by another presidential oddity: to establish, leaving the Cotroceni presidential palace, the president canceled several foreign receptions and a visit abroad. However it is known that there is no greater pleasure for Ion Iliescu than to be able to shake as many foreign hands as possible. But all of a sudden he was giving up this great pleasure of his. In a normal country with a normal presidency, Ion Iliescu's sudden disappearance would have been explained in a communique. However, no whiff of such a thing came from Cotroceni. Once he decided to become president, Ion Iliescu no longer belonged only to himself. His personality—from the most significant idea that might come his mind to the nail on his smallest toe—partly belongs to the nation. Therefore, the public cannot be indifferent to what happens both with Ion Iliescu's mind and his body. History is full of cases of a head of state, although long since gone into the next world, issuing decrees and holding speeches as if he were absolutely healthy. Certain crooks from the entourage of such leaders used the death for their own purposes. They put the leader into a refrigerator and talked on his behalf. What if the same were happening with Ion Iliescu? Alarmed by this frightening prospect, we began to ask questions right, left, and center. But nobody knew anything about the president. Some well-meaning people eventually agreed to tell us that we have nothing to fear. He is alive, but does not feel well after his surgery. As we only believe official statements, we wanted to check this news by ringing up Cotroceni. There, however, there was nothing but total fog! The president's spokesman, Traian Chebeleu, was not to be found. Every time we called him, his secretary answered that he had just left the room a few moments earlier. Concluding that Chebeleu has found a new pastime, namely going out all day long, we resigned ourselves to publishing the news about Ion Iliescu's health worsening—in the absence of any official statement—on the basis of statements from certain sources and by interpreting certain bizarre facts such as Ion Iliescu's disappearance, without explanation, the absence of a communique from Cotroceni, and television's fear of doing close-ups of him. The president's reaction to our news item was prompt. It took the form of a communique whereby Traian Chebeleu told the entire nation that Ion Iliescu is healthy. The president's abrupt disappearance, he said, can be explained very simply: The man has gone on vacation.

The text of the communique arose contradictory sentiments in us. On the one hand, we were glad. This means that the president has not been placed in a refrigerator. He is alive, thank God, and, what is more, he is healthy. This happy news for the entire country is partially due to our endeavors, too. If we had not written that the president is seriously ill, Traian Chebeleu would have never said that he is very healthy. The stupid rumors about the president's incurable illness would have continued to circulate. On the other hand, we were baffled. The spokesman considered that news as a denigration of the president. Let us assume that we were wrong and the president is healthy. He does not feel bad after the operation, we wrote. Traian Chebeleu could have immediately commented that we did not inform ourselves properly. However, he accused us in very angry terms of slandering the president. Since when does saying that someone feels bad amount to slander? In a country led by a convinced democratic president, such a news item, even though unchecked, is to the president's benefit. The fact that he is human, like all of us mere mortals, and can become ill brings him additional sympathy, even from the ranks of his adversaries. But it seems that Ion Iliescu does not want to be the president of a democratic republic, but the general secretary of the communist party. Only general secretaries were absolutely healthy for their nations, even after they had kicked the bucket. The stupid people were supposed to believe that the country's leader is different from other mortals. He never has stomach ache, pain in the legs, or a runny nose. He is a man of steel. Did not Iosif Dzhugashvili take as his pseudonym the name Stalin, which means man of steel in Russian? Hence, we have our own Stalin, too. The steel man from Cotroceni!

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UNHCR Condemns 'Ethnic Terrorism' by Serbs

[LD2309171994 Paris AFP in English 1719 GMT] [Sep 94

[Text] Sarajevo, Sept 1 (AFP)—The UN refugees agency accused the Bosnian Serbs of "ethnic terrorism" on Thursday [1 September], after reporting that 3,000 more Muslims had been expelled from several parts of the country in August.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) accuse the Serb authorities of wanting to complete a thorough programme of ethnic cleansing of regions under their control in east and west Bosnia.

On Wednesday, 140 people from Sanski Most, southwest of Serb-controlled Banja Luka, arrived in Zenica, a government-controlled town in the centre of the country.

The majority had been ordered out of their homes and forced to take refuge with relatives, the UNHCR spokesman in Sarajevo Peter Kessler said. The exodus was organised, with people allowed to take their luggage with them.

"This brings the number of people who have been victims of ethnic cleansing in August to 3,000," Kessler said.

Two thousand people from the Banja Luka region have been evicted, along with more than 1,000 from the region of Bratunac in the north east of the country.

"These movements are accompanied by ethnic terrorism," Kessler said, reporting there had been several cases of rape and systematic theft of jewellery and money.

"It is evident this ethnic cleansing is targeting the minority population in these areas. These movements are part of state ordained terrorism and the final push to create a Serb-only state," Kessler concluded.

ICRC spokeswoman Lisa Jones confirmed ethnic cleansing was continuing and said "we are expecting more population movements by the end of the week," adding that the Serbian authorities were aware of what was going on but were "not doing anything to stop it."

Islamic Leader Urges Refugees To Return

[LD2509201994 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT] [Sep 94

[Report by Mehmedalija Sose on news conference by Reis ul- Ulema Mustafa Efendija Ceric, head of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Islamic community, in Sarajevo on 1 September—recorded]

[Excerpt] Reis ul-Ulema Mustafa Efendija Ceric first of all addressed the people of [the Cazin] Krajina who have been moved from Velika Kladusa, personally and on behalf of the Islamic community.

[Begin Ceric recording] My dear Krajina people, when I visited the Bihac region about six months ago, I also wanted to visit you in Velika Kladusa. However, I was not able to do so because Hadzi [Fikret Abdic's nickname] prohibited my visit. Now, when I am in a position to visit Kladusa, you are not there. You have left your homes, your fields, and your homeland to seek refuge among those who are members of yours and the Bosniak people as a whole. You have gone over to the Chetniks because you had eyes but were unable to see, you had ears but were unable to hear. You were obeying the man who has been guiding you along the wrong path all the time. Now that you have reached the bottom of the abyss and experienced suffering and [word indistinct] of the refugee camps and displaced people, I hope that you can see again, and that you can see the real truth.

The army that has liberated you is your army. You are a part of the nation that this army is defending, so [sigh] and proudly turn to your homeland and country and return to where you have departed from. Your homes are waiting for you. So are your relatives, brothers, and friends. Your property are also with them. They will do everything that they can to make your return as painless as possible. We all need one another. We need unity more than ever before.

Believing in your moral strength and the [word indistinct] of your determination, I am sure that you will not hesitate for one minute in choosing between slavery and freedom, which has finally dawned upon you. [end recording]

Reis ul-Ulema Dr. Ceric explained the Islamic community's stand on the genocide that the aggressor has continuously been carrying out as follows.

[Begin Ceric recording] The Islamic community has been protesting against the Serbian aggressor's genocide against the Bosnian population as much as it could. We have demanded that this evil be stopped and that the perpetrators and those who gave them their orders be condemned and stopped. However, as you know, the aggressor is continuing its fascist [fascist] actions, and hundreds of those expelled—who are the weakest, women, children, the elderly, the seriously disabled, and the sick—are arriving to us from Bratunac, Banja Luka, and other places every day. Can one talk about the aggressors as people at all when they have no mercy even for [people] who cannot help themselves, let alone do any harm to anyone else.

This is why we are again raising our voices and demanding that this evil be stopped. We appeal in particular to Islamic countries and their representatives [the] international [word indistinct] [end recording]

Here is the content and message of Dr. Ceric's statement on the forthcoming visit by Pope John Paul II to the capital city of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

[Begin Ceric recording] The Islamic community in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina welcomes the head of

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the Roman Catholic Church, John Paul II. The visit to the capital city of our country is yet another confirmation of his endeavors to stop the aggression on this sovereign and internationally recognized country, for which he unselfishly prayed and addressed as both a statesman and a religious leader.

The Islamic community and all of its members especially appreciate the consistent and uncompromising attitude of Pope John Paul II's condemnation of the aggression and his demands that the international community stop it. The Islamic community also appreciates the fact that, despite strong political pressures, the Catholic Church has been in favor of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina remaining integral and being a common state of all peoples who live in it and who have been living in togetherness for centuries. This togetherness is best illustrated by Sarajevo's example and its places of worship of all confessions, which built within the radius of only few hundred meters. Since Pope John Paul II has been sharply condemning the crimes and the criminals who committed these crimes in his [word indistinct] and prayers, we sincerely hope that his visit will contribute to the end of these satanic crimes against people and humanity. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Serb Leaders Hold 'Extraordinary' Meeting

LD1509164794 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1130 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] The leaders of the self-proclaimed Srpska republic in Bosnia-Herzegovina held an extraordinary session in Zvornik, a town near the border with the self-proclaimed Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, this morning. It is not known who is attending the meeting nor what the topic of the talks is.

AFP reports that the parliament of the Bosnian Serbs, which was supposed unanimously to proclaim the results of the referendum on the international peace plan today, postponed its session precisely because of the above meeting.

Referendum Results Reported to Assembly

LD0609205794 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1951 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—According to official results of the Srpska republic referendum, which were announced at a session of the people's assembly of the Srpska republic today by chairman of the referendum commission Petko Cancar, 424,899 citizens of the Srpska republic voted against the plan on offer.

According to Cancar, quoted by SRNA, 11,940 voted in favor of the plan on offer, while 1,261 ballot papers were invalid.

According to an official report by the commission, 1,136,783 citizens were registered in the electoral lists, while 963,100 citizens took part in the referendum, which puts the turnout at 93.04 percent.

Concluding his address to the people's assembly, Cancar said that referendum results represented "The will of the people and a direction for the Srpska republic leadership," adding that "Nobody in the world can ignore the clearly expressed will of a people which wishes peace and the continuation of negotiations."

Karadzic Addresses Assembly

LD0609222994 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2204 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Excerpts] Pale, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—According to an official report which was unanimously adopted by the people's assembly of the Srpska republic in Pale this evening, maps of territorial settlement of the former Bosnia-Herzegovina put forward by the international contact group, were rejected in the recent referendum.

Chairman of the central referendum commission Petko Cancar submitted the report. [passage omitted]

In his address to the assembly, president of the Srpska republic Radovan Karadzic stressed that at the referendum the people voted against the territorial division, not against the peace process. According to Karadzic, people said "that it accepts a state," but not the maps which mean "the loss of that state."

There he particularly underlined that the recent referendum in the Srpska republic passed peacefully and it is only at its borders where the war is being waged.

"The international community should be told that we are offering peace immediately. We are offering the continuation of the peace process, but we will not accept maps which come as a result of someone else's work," Karadzic said. "We want to be completely equal in the peace process with the Muslims and the Croats," the Srpska republic president said, adding that "a peace process in which we are not an equal party should not be accepted."

To applause by which the deputies, Srpska republic vice presidents and government members expressed their approval, Karadzic announced that the Srpska republic would soon impose sanctions against the Muslims "until the international community forces Yugoslavia to lift its economic embargo" against the Srpska republic.

He then explained that the Srpska republic did not need "military or political support," but according to him, the Yugoslav economy "will suffer huge damage" due to the sanctions against the Srpska republic.

In conclusion Karadzic said that the "international communists may now begin working on a new peace plan."

According to a draft document drawn up by the speaker of the assembly of the Srpska republic, Momcilo Krajisnik, the parliament adopted conclusions in connection

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with an earlier initiative for an all-Serb unification forwarded to the assemblies of Serbia and Montenegro.

"In case of a positive reply" by the assemblies of Serbia and Montenegro, "the state leadership of the Srpska republic is hereby instructed to begin negotiations on unification" with Yugoslavia.

If within 30 days a reply is not given or is negative, "the government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be tasked with launching activities in connection with the international recognition of the Srpska republic," about which the assembly of the republic of Serb Krajina will be informed.

At the same time an invitation will be sent to the People's Assembly of Serbia "to examine issues of all-Serb unification at its next session," the conclusions set out.

Late this evening the assembly examined behind closed doors the program of measures and tasks in the newly created situation which was drafted by the government yesterday, and before that it also endorsed a proposal by the Srpska republic president for amendments to the Srpska republic constitution to be made, and adopted a series of other documents within its jurisdiction.

Threatens Blockade

AU3109130494 Paris AFP in English 2034 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Pale, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sept 1 (AFP)—Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic said Thursday [1 September] that his forces will blockade Muslim enclaves in the former Yugoslav republic until Serbia lifts sanctions imposed against its Serb neighbors.

Addressing the Bosnian Serb Parliament, Karadzic said the blockade would begin "in a few days."

He also called on the international community to devise a new peace plan that would "put the (Bosnian) Serbs on an equal footing" with the republic's Croats and Muslims.

Karadzic spoke after Bosnian Serb officials said final results from a weekend referendum on the latest peace plan showed 96 percent of Bosnian Serb voters rejected the blueprint.

Sarajevo Government Said To Withhold Water

LD3109014394 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 1 Sep 94

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 1 (TANJUG)—The Sarajevo Muslim government has for the past two years been withholding water from the citizens in an attempt to use their suffering for anti-Serb propaganda.

The world media quoted international humanitarian organizations, Western diplomats and United Nations experts that the water supply for a big part of Sarajevo had been cut off last September.

U.N. Protection Force spokesman Eric Chaperon described a scene when a mortar shell was fired on the workers and their U.N. escort during repairs on a water-pumping station in eastern Sarajevo which supplied the Muslim part of the city.

Chaperon said UNPROFOR had determined that the shelling came from Muslim positions some 300 meters from the station.

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE quoted a UNPROFOR civilian representative who asked not to be named as saying that the incident showed the clear intention of the Bosnians (Muslims) to preserve their status of a victim.

The WASHINGTON POST in early August reported on the flourishing illegal water trade by saying that government tank trucks, transferring water to various parts of Sarajevo, had sold off the fuel for the trucks at the price of 100 dollars per gallon (about 4 liters).

The post said that if the water were allowed to flow from the taps, the lucrative trade would have been threatened.

The paper said that the Sarajevo authorities were spending the half-billion dollar-international aid intended for the reconstruction of the city.

A U.N. catastrophe expert last year gave a solution for the Sarajevo waterworks by installing a system which would provide water for 60,000 Sarajevans throughout the day, and four hours each day for the remaining 240,000 citizens.

The installation of the system required only five days but it took the Muslim authorities nearly a year to put it into operation.

The Muslim authorities did their best to prove that the system "was not good" and that it did not provide good water.

Only after international experts intervened were the citizens of Sarajevo able to get water.

Croats Want 100-Percent Transit 'Tax' on Fuel

AU3109063494 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Sarajevo, Sept 1 (AFP)—Bosnian Croat authorities have demanded a 100 percent tax on millions of litres of fuel coming into Bosnia as a part of the UN humanitarian aid programme, a UN spokesman said here.

Peter Kessler, spokesman for the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), said the finance ministry of Herceg-Bosna, the self-proclaimed Croat

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state in southern Bosnia, recently "told us we would have to pay a 100 percent tax for fuel going through their territory."

Some "51 percent of 4.5 million liters (one million gallons) of diesel fuel the UNHCR purchased recently in Croatia is due to enter the former Yugoslav republic through Croat-held territory," he added.

The fuel destined for both Croat and Moslem-controlled parts of Bosnia comes from UNHCR warehouses in Metkovic, Croatia.

The demand is in line with taxes the Bosnian Croats levied on all goods passing through their territory during the Moslem-Croat Bosnian war.

It underlines tensions within the Moslem-Croat Federation, which is the cornerstone of international mediators' efforts to end the Bosnian crisis.

Croat authorities also tried to impose taxes on UNHCR humanitarian relief convoys, causing many to turn back to Croatia.

But after the Moslem-Croat Federation agreement was signed in March, access through the Croat-held territory "improved a lot" and aid convoys were no longer stopped, said Kessler.

The new "unacceptable" levy reported was "the first one addressed to UNHCR since the Federation agreement," said Kessler, adding that the UNHCR was trying to resolve the issue in discussions with Herceg-Bosnia and Federation authorities.

Archbishop Reacts to Confirmation of Papal Visit

LD2209164794 Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] Sarajevo, Sept 7 (AFP)—Sarajevo Archbishop Vinko Puljic said he received confirmation from the Vatican on Thursday [1 September] of Pope John Paul II's visit to Sarajevo.

"This morning we received the official message from the Vatican confirming the arrival of the Holy Father to Sarajevo," Puljic told a press conference.

More UN Helicopter Flights Suspended

LD2209161494 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] Sarajevo, Sept 7 (AFP)—UN helicopter flights to Sarajevo were suspended Thursday [1 September] after a French helicopter was shot at by several rounds of small arms fire, a UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) spokesman said.

The French "Puma" helicopter was shot at around 2 PM (1200 GMT) while on its way to land at the headquarters of the Sarajevo sector of the UN, in the western end of the city, Major Dacre Holloway said.

Three rounds hit the fuel tank, but no one was injured, he said.

The shots came from an area of confrontation between Bosnians and Serbs in western Sarajevo, making it impossible to determine immediately who fired at the helicopter, Holloway said.

It made an emergency landing at the airport southwest of Sarajevo.

The incident caused the suspension by the UN of helicopter flights in and out of Sarajevo "until further notice," the spokesman added.

The humanitarian airlift and other UN flights at the airport were not affected, however, he said.

Serb Provocations Reported in Gorazde

LD2209144094 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Excerpt] The target of Chetnik artillery in Gorazde has been the Lunja district.

[Correspondent] Lunja was shelled with 105mm howitzers from Podgrbe and 82mm mortars from Crvene Stijene. There has also been an abundance of light arms provocations on the Pale part of the front. Anti-aircraft guns and machine guns have been active, too. Provocations with light arms were also stepped up in other areas. At times, these provocations were very intensive inside the 3-km exclusion zone on the left bank of the Drina River. [passage omitted]

Tanks Shell Visoko

LD2209172294 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Excerpt] The relative lull on the Visoko front this morning was disturbed at approximately 1220 when Visoko was shaken by strong detonations. The Chetniks had launched a tank attack on the Lahovljo settlement and our defense positions from Cerine Brdo, which is inside the 20-km exclusion zone around Sarajevo. A dozen projectiles inflicted substantial material damage to residential property. Fortunately, there were no casualties. [passage omitted]

Kotejo Attacked

LD2209103894 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] Kotejo was again shelled by artillery last [as received] night. One person was killed. After the Lilies [soldiers of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army] responded with accurate fire, the Chetniks halted their attacks, the information service of the 4th Corps of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army reports.

On the territory of Gorazde yesterday, the aggressor used mortars and for some time also a howitzer. Infantry arms

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line, which was within the Ukrainians zone on the left bank of the Drina River, was shopkeeper Fahrudin Bekric reports from Gorazde.

Zivinice Attacked

AU2309084994

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 0800 GMT on 2 September reports overnight fighting in the following areas.

Press Center of the Bosnia Operative Group reports that at approximately 2230 the Chetniks attempted a powerful artillery attack on the region of [word indistinct], with the clear intention of recapturing at least some of the lost territories. However, this proved to be too tough a nut for them to crack as [word indistinct] as well as other defense lines remained impenetrable. The consequence of this most recent is a series of defeats of Karadzic's army was shelling of settlements and defense lines from 120-mm mortars and Bofors guns, which continued at approximately 0730 this morning. The press center also reports movements of Serbian forces and adds that "one can expect new attacks on the positions within the theater of operations of Bosnia Operative Group."

"Last evening the enemy carried out a powerful artillery attack on the Zivinice territory. From the direction of Klinovac and Kalesi Brdo it pounded the area of Vrbnica and Kladarici with a tank and a howitzer. At the same time our defense lines were exposed to attacks from enemy artillery and infantry and antiaircraft arms. The rest of the night and morning have been more or less peaceful. One civilian has been killed in the recent attacks overall," Esad Hanasevic reports from the Information Service of the 23rd Hill Brigade Zivinice.

Bihac Region Attacked

AU2309084994 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Excerpts] Karadzic's and Mladic's Chetniks have been continuing their attacks on the Bihac region. Artillery attacks on the defenders there have not stopped since early this morning. The outskirts of Bihac and Cazin have also been shelled. The Chetniks also shelled the Bihac-Cazin road on several occasions, as well as vital facilities in Bihac. Mladic's Chetniks have not been keeping quiet either. Today, they have been actively using the border toward Velika Kladusa, where they staged infantry breaches on several occasions. Two people were killed and several were wounded in the shelling.

Our correspondent Mirza Sadikovic reports that some Kladusa refugees returned to the town today. They are former members of the so-called people's defense. They spoke about the difficulties of life in the Batnovci camp. They also confirmed that Mladic's supporters have disarmed all Mladic's rebels. Only those who have committed acts, joined their units and are immediately going to the front have been given arms. [passage omitted]

While the meeting on the Zivinice front was characterized by the enemy's provocative small arms fire, the aggressor this afternoon brought his artillery into play, targeting the area of Vrebac and around Medjedja. This was reported by our correspondent Esad Hanasevic from the Information Service of the 23rd Croatian Zivinice Brigade. [passage omitted]

The aggressor intensified attacks on the Bihac front this afternoon. The defenders' positions in Brkic were subjected to the most ferocious attacks. The Bridarevi area was also targeted by enemy artillery. [passage omitted]

The Information Service of the 1st Army Corps reports that the aggressor's combat activities at the seven points in the city [of Sarajevo] from the east subsided today. In addition to the usual small arms fire, the Chetniks sporadically lired grenades from [word indistinct] Velesina at the defenders' lines in Bosnja. The snipers on the enemy's positions in Grudine have been considerably more aggressive. They have been targeting the district of Hladine for some time. [passage omitted]

Muslim Offensive in Bihac

LD2309063194 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 2 Sep 94

[Excerpt] Drvar, Becici, Sarajevo, 2 Sep (TANJUG)—Muslim forces in the Bihac pocket are taking out the fiercest offensive on this part of the battlefield since the beginning of the war, Drvar-based Serb army sources announced today.

In attacks on Serb positions southeast of Bihac, which have been in progress for two days, two Serb soldiers were killed and seven others wounded. [passage omitted]

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Valentic, Granic Comment on Ties With Slovenia

LD0209193194 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Excerpts] The adoption of the constitutional law by which the Republic of Slovenia has unilaterally postponed the resolution of the problem of the Ljubljanska Banka debt to the Croatian state and its citizens until the process of succession of former Yugoslavia has been finalized, is a legal precedent which will have negative consequences on overall Croatian-Slovene relations. This was a conclusion adopted at a session of the Croatian Government held today, at which a decision was also adopted to close an ore processing plant within the Sisak steelworks restructuring project. [passage omitted] Prime Minister Valentic:

[Begin Valentic recording] We will attempt to find solutions concerning our our relations through dialogue. Our government's position is that we have to resolve our relations with Slovenia, which is in the interest both of Slovenia and Croatia, the Slovene and Croatian nations, but it is clear that, because of our public, our parliament, and our obligations as regards the interests of our state, we will no longer be able to surrender.

It is clear that neither state benefits from a dispute, but the Croatian state likewise has some instruments to expropriate some material interests of Slovene legal and physical persons in the Republic of Croatia. But the Croatian state is not going to do that, as it does not deem it fair nor legally founded. But, we will do everything to protect the legitimate interests of both our citizens and those of our state. [end recording]

Such a position will obviously reflect on the overall relations between the two states. Minister of Foreign Affairs Mate Granic warned that the unilateral act prejudices further agreements and makes them considerably more difficult.

[Begin Granic recording] It makes it difficult to conclude some important agreements, particularly as regards succession. This law will have negative consequences on overall Croatian-Slovenian relations, it brings into question our proposals hitherto, and brings us further from a package agreement between Croatia and Slovenia. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Group Claims Large-Scale Serb Mobilization

LD0209212494 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2118 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep (TANJUG)—A large-scale mobilization of Serbs is under way in Croatia, TANJUG learned today at the Association of Serbs from the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK] and the Republic of Croatia.

"According to reports from Gornji Kotar, all men of Serbian nationality between the ages of 20 and 50 are being mobilized," Association President Mihajlo Vucetic said.

The Association believes that the mobilization represents fresh pressure on the remaining Serbs to leave Croatia, and that it should be seen more in the context of general propaganda for the reintegration of the RSK, than as a threat that Krajina will be militarily conquered if it does not consent to the introduction of the Croatian state system.

More than 1,000 Serbs from Croatia are arriving in Yugoslavia every month now because they are allowed to emigrate, but they are not allowed to take any of their property with them, Association officials claim.

UN Tries To Persuade Bihac Refugees To Return

AU0209062594 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Zagreb, Sept 1 (AFP)—UN officials have launched a new two-pronged bid to persuade some 25,000 refugees who fled the separatist Bihac enclave last month to return home, the United Nations said Thursday [1 September].

In one initiative a team of UN civilian police have been deployed to Velika Kladusa, the stronghold of former separatist leader Fikret Abdic, to reassure the refugees about safety in the enclave, the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) said in a statement.

Meanwhile UN civilian affairs head Sergio de Mello has persuaded leaders in the self-declared Serb republic of Krajina, an area of Croatia where the refugees are gathered, to cooperate in helping them to return home.

The UN statement said that since Wednesday a team of nine civilian police has been deployed to Velika Kladusa, whose fall to Bosnian government forces late last month marked the end of Abdic's 11-month secessionist bid.

They are tasked specifically with ensuring that no rights violations take place. Many refugees have refused to return until they are given firm guarantees there will be no retribution from Bosnian Army forces.

The refugees have been gathered in a UN-monitored zone between Krajina and Croatia proper for nearly two weeks, after fleeing the Moslem-led Bosnian army's advance.

A UN spokesman said the pledge of cooperation from Krajina officials came Tuesday in a meeting between De Mello and Borislav Mikelic, the prime minister of the breakaway region.

"Mr Mikelic pledged that the local Serb authorities would cooperate with UNPROFOR and the UNHCR in the voluntary repatriation of refugees," Williams said. The UNHCR is the UN refugee agency.

He added that the Krajina authorities said they "would assist on dispensing to the refugees of objective information about the real situation in Velika Kladusa and Bihac."

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Commentary Views Accord Between Tudjman, Kinkel

AU2309[illegible]Vjesnik [illegible] in Serbo-Croatian 29 Aug 96 p 2

[Commentary by Drazen Vukov-Colic: "German Recommendations Wholeheartedly Accepted"]

[Text] Klaus Kinkel had not even unpacked from his lightning visit to Zagreb and Belgrade, when Bonn television was already saying the fact that the Croatian president had publicly and wholeheartedly accepted all Germany's crucial recommendations. Croatia will no longer irresponsibly rock the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] boat, the refugees received a public but stern warning not to interfere in the affairs of state, the bitter and the angry have, time and time again, been urged to offer and be patient. The Serbs in Croatia were once again granted all the rights required by the international community, while Milosevic has nevertheless managed to convince the world of his concern, at least to some extent, and Croatia has once more pledged to solve even its most painful problems by peaceful means, given the diplomatic support of the international community. Although, on the island of Brioni, Tudjman was usually surrounded by tanks, he went down-dressed clothes in the idyllic Mediterranean setting, for it once again became clear that the diplomatic, military and strategic links between Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina somehow always tilt toward support for the Bosnian side at crucial moments, in the blood-stained Balkan universe. Zagreb has again proved to be the best pupil, but petitions were thrown into the hands of Andreo Kosrvet, who was supposed to check this week in Belgrade whether Milosevic could be trusted to some extent, even if others kept him gifts that he did not deserve.

The two unavoidable trips—the German to Zagreb, the Russian to Belgrade—are almost panic-stricken evidence that the most powerful ones are putting their heads together in an effort to salvage the Contact Group plan and preserve unity as well. If Croatia were to relinquish the military option and its pointless bickering with UNPROFOR (its tanks are tinkered by other factors anyway) and if Serbia agreed to have at least a symbolic number of monitors deployed on the Drina border, Karadzic would be rapped regardless of the results of the referendum which were known in advance anyway, while the "Serbian" [portmanteau word combining "Knin" and "coup"], after a period of political and economic exhaustion would, once and for all, have to agree to be a part of Croatia, crammed with ample political and minority rights and supported by financial and other benefits. Croatia would save its face and strategic supremacy in the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation and in the confederation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, while, having got Karadzic's part of Bosnia, Belgrade would manage to come away with a "smaller greater Serbia," which Saxons mentioned as a part of the neo-Gothic strategic logic.

In the name of the final scenario, which is the brainchild of both the Western and Moscow's strategic laboratories with a respectable level of crucial similarities, Kinkel requested absolute calm and restraint from Tudjman, while Kozyrev asked for Milosevic's guarantee that he would contain those to whom even too much is not enough. Some will get sick of hearing Kinkel reiterate his warning that "there must not be new hostilities in Croatia under any circumstances," and, speaking in Moscow, Russian ambassador to Croatia Leonid Kovrenditchenko provided a much simpler and clearer explanation about what this is really about. More hostilities in the West (the liberation of Krajina) would lead to the challenging of borders—and thus also to all-out war—in the east, and that would be an end to all hopes of a peaceful division of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Croatia in the west would not be helpful in the West at all, if it should go to war at its own discretion to recover what was conquered in the east, so there is no need to comment UNPROFOR. Croatia will have to be satisfied with some cosmetic gifts, with a beginning of a beginning—we could gather as much from Tudjman's speech—in order to be able to say that the crippled parliament has now been convened in vain and that the refugees (blackmailing UNPROFOR here!) spent days under the scorching sun unnecessarily.

In the latest edition of Croatia's nervous hesitation, the controversial Savisic announced what Kinkel has long been relentlessly demanding and Tudjman agreed to help Germany in its new role as leader, so that it would continue to help Croatia in the future. All in all, this can be the only reasonable way out, and Franjo Tudjman has again undertaken to perform a difficult task to win a war—within his party, at least with regard to foreign policy—that Rudina [opposition party leader] claims. Valcetic and Greguric have already irretrievably lost. This will again provoke the rage of those who keep preaching retribution using the phrase "it's either us or them" (or better yet, we will either get them, or nobody will get anybody) and who were addressed by Radovan Karadzic in his mermaid-like call for the final Croat-Serb carve-up of Bosnia to Tudjman. In the realm of foreign policy, must prove beyond any reasonable doubt that such dreams of Karadzic will never again find fertile ground in Croatia, and in the realm of domestic politics realize that he cannot support two opposing views at the same time.

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Dispute Between Orthodox Churches Intensifies

AU1209134594 Skopje MIC in English 12 Aug 94

[Text] In Bitola and Skopje these days, on two occasions, after a drastic intensification of the dispute between the Macedonian and Serbian Orthodox Churches, there came to an unofficial and incidental meeting between the Metropolitans of the SOC [Serbian Orthodox Church], Jovan, and the Metropolitan of the MOC [Macedonian Orthodox Church], Petar.

The meeting occurred on Metropolitan Jovan's way back from Greece, who held a press conference on that occasion in Belgrade. He announced that a discussion between the two churches was being prepared in Geneva with the mediation of the UN representative Cedomir Mavrenski concerning their dispute. The Metropolitan Jovan proposed "on the basis of the present autonomy of the MOC to the SOC, that the two churches establish a joint religious service, and that in these difficult times the autocephality of the MOC be frozen, which would enable the problems to be overcome." The Serbian metropolitan emphasized that the Macedonian bishops were in favor of this proposal. He emphasized that the "SOC is not solving the question of Macedonia's statehood, nor is it getting involved in that, nor is will do everything to prevent the attempts to weaken the Orthodox veganism which the bishops in [illegible] are facing."

The Prespa-Bitola Metropolitan Petar stated for the Macedonian media that this meeting occurred quite unexpectedly and accidentally. He particularly stressed that in the talks with the Serbian metropolitan it was said that the MOC wanted to hold talks with the SOC without any intermediaries at an equal level. He categorically dismissed the statements about some kind of "autonomous status" of the MOC within the framework of the SOC. "This," according to Petar, "can be a current issue only for the Serbian side, that is, they can 'freeze' their decision themselves. As for us, we cannot go back and we can only discuss future relations. Going back to some kind of autonomy is out of the question. Actually, such a term and status does not exist in the documents of the SOC connected to us. There is only a decision according to which the 'independence of the eparchies in Macedonia is being recognized,' which practically means autocephalia which the SOC is consistently avoiding."

'Powerful' Earthquake South of Skopje Reported

LD3010035494 Skopje Radio Macedonia Network in Macedonian 2000 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Excerpt] Instruments at the Seismological Observatory in Skopje and seismological centers in Ohrid and Strumica-Dovo registered a powerful earthquake at 1812, with its epicenter 100 km south of Skopje. The magnitude of the earthquake was 5.2 on the Richter scale. The strongest tremor was felt in the region of Bitola, Ohrid and Resen with an intensity of 6 to 7 on the Mercalli scale.

At 1813 and 1820 two powerful tremors were registered in Bitola. So far we have not received any reports on fatalities, but dozens of people who received injuries from falling furniture and shattered glass have sought help from the medical center. The magnitude of the first shock knocked the dome off the mosque in the old town center. A number of chimneys and parts of roofs collapsed, while walls in a number of houses have cracked.

A large number of citizens of Bitola are still on the streets and some of them are going to spend the night in the open.

At 1814 citizens of Prespa were disturbed by a powerful earthquake which lasted for around 15 seconds. The earthquake damaged chimneys, walls of houses and businesses, while a part of the roof on the historic palace of Saraj has been damaged. [passage omitted]

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Federal

Russian Party Leader Gavrilov Meets Marjanovic

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 1 Sep 94]

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep (TANJUG)—Mirko Marjanovic, president of the government of the Republic of Serbia, today received Yegor Gaydar, the leader of Democratic Choice, Russia's most influential and largest party, and Russia's former premier.

The Ministry of Information of Serbia stresses in its statement that in these lengthy and cordial talks Marjanovic and Gaydar said that the results of Premier Marjanovic's recent visit to the Russian Federation, particularly the documents signed on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, were the best possible support for the policy of peacefully resolving the problems in the area of former Bosnia-Herzegovina pursued by Serbia and Yugoslavia.

Describing the commitments of the Serbian and Yugoslav authorities as well as the decisions and measures taken on the implementation of these commitments as positive, Gaydar stressed that the international community should take this into account and adopt concrete measures to lift sanctions on Yugoslavia.

Premier Marjanovic acquainted his guest with the results of implementing the program for the economic recovery of the country and pointed out that the government has eliminated budgetary deficits by applying consistent economic measures, helped in stabilizing prices, regardless of low pricing, and maintained a real and stable exchange rate for the dinar. Industrial production has also increased, thus bringing about a rise in the standard of living.

Gaydar stressed that such results in the implementation of the program for the economic recovery of the country have actually been met with a great deal of interest and appreciation among the Russian general public and experts. He stressed the view that following the acceptance of the Contact Group's peace plan by Yugoslavia there are no reasons for the international community to carry on with sanctions.

Gaydar stressed that Russian representatives at an international level will advocate the lifting of sanctions, in the hope that they will be able to persuade the other members of the Contact Group to do so, the Serbian Ministry of Information says in its statement.

Gaydar Supports Yugoslav Position

[Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 1 Sep 94]

[Statement by Russia's Democratic Choice leader Yegor Gaydar in Belgrade on 1 September—recorded]

[Text] We support the position of the Yugoslav Government, which has accepted the peace plan. We are absolutely certain that the international community will not come up with another plan for Bosnia and Yugoslavia. We are absolutely clear that this peace plan does not solve all the problems, that many things must be solved after the basis of the plan is accepted, but this is a precondition for any progress in that direction. Therefore, we think that the Yugoslav position has been very constructive, and we will certainly support the alleviating and the lifting of the sanctions against Yugoslavia.

Deputy Minister Bulajic on C.R. Arms Embargo

[LD2209021994 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 2300 GMT 2 Sep 94]

[Report by Jelena Vidic on the news conference by FRY Deputy Foreign Minister Radoslav Bulajic and Czech First Deputy Foreign Minister Alexandr Vondra in Belgrade on 1 September—recorded]

[Text] [Vidic] FRY [Federal Republic of Yugoslavia] Deputy Foreign Minister Radoslav Bulajic assessed the talks with the delegation from the Czech Foreign Ministry as extremely useful, Bulajic then said.

[Bulajic] Let me say that this is the first official and working visit by a high-ranking Czech delegation to the FRY within a wider tour of all the former republics of the SFRY [Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia]. We talked about the current situation in former Yugoslavia, particularly in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the FRY's efforts to contribute to a peaceful solution to all the disputes, not only in Bosnia-Herzegovina but in the wider region, on the territory of the former Yugoslavia. The best evidence for this is the decision of the Federal Government to accept the Contact Group plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina, but the former Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the decision to cut political and economic relations with the Srpska republic because of their rejection of the plan.

We stressed the importance of our bilateral relations. It is well known that the former Czechoslovakia was one of the most important economic and trade partners of former Yugoslavia. With this in mind, and the traditional friendship of the two peoples, we hope that we will continue this cooperation to the mutual advantage to the Czech Republic [CR] and the FRY. In this sense we will make special efforts to renew economic and other cooperation as soon as possible, and certainly after the sanctions against the FRY are lifted.

[Vidic] Alexandr Vondra, head of the Czech Foreign Ministry delegation, also made a statement.

I have come to discuss two main issues. The situation in the region, and the possibility of achieving peace in the former Yugoslavia, he said. Vondra also said that the Czech Republic was a member of the Security Council, which will continue to be involved in the crisis in the

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former Yugoslavia. The other issue discussed was bilateral relations. Vondra said, expressing the interest of the Czech Republic in continuing the traditionally good cooperation in accordance with the possibilities. The CR welcomes the attitude of Belgrade toward the peace plan, but believes that Yugoslavia has other obligations to fulfill from the Security Council resolutions, Vondra said. The Czech Republic and the international community are not interested in keeping the sanctions against Yugoslavia longer than envisaged by the Security Council resolutions. The minute that the sanctions are lifted, the CR is ready to continue cooperation with Yugoslavia. This was stated by the Czech First Deputy Foreign Minister Alexandr Vondra.

Asked by the reporters about border observers, Radoman Bozovic said that there was no need for the deployment of international observers on the border with the former Bosnia-Herzegovina since Yugoslavia was a serious country of international standing and credibility which implements the decisions of its government independently and consistently. Bozovic expressed the readiness of the FRY to establish political relations with the countries formed on the territory after a political solution to the former Bosnia-Herzegovina is found. The general interest of FRY citizens and the entire Serbian nation lies in peace, Bozovic stressed. He said that the relations between the republic of Serbian Krajina and Croatia should be regulated through negotiations based on the Vance Plan and the twelve points for Krajina. Bozovic expressed his hope that the arms embargo against the Muslims would not be lifted and that the Contact Group would retain its unity. The lifting of the arms embargo would be the greatest blow to peace and both the Muslims and the Croats realize this. We hope that this feeling will prevail in the United States, Radoman Bozovic said.

Montenegro

Orthodox Leader Calls For Christian Unity

AU2309194 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian 23 Sep 94 p 24

[Communique from Montenegro-Primorska Metropolitan Amfilohije: "Metropolitan Amfilohije Appeal to Sacrifice"]

[Text] A communique from the Montenegro-Primorska Diocese issued by Metropolitan Amfilohije was supposed to be delivered to the deputies of the Montenegrin Assembly, but that move was blocked. We owe to that reason it has provoked a lesser reaction. NIN publishes the communique in its entirety.

Everything that has been planned on us to cover the course of time from our ancestors as a road sign and national mission—the Orthodox faith, the relics of the saints, churches and ancient books, crosses and the graves of martyrs with which we have marked the boundaries of our country for centuries, all the ancestral holy objects gathered about the throne of St. Sava and St. Petar Cetinjski—challenge us at this difficult hour of our history to preserve Christian dignity. In the "wound deep" of our exile, these holy objects remind us that without sacrifices, without genuine self-sacrifice, there is progress for no one. Nations and people who are not ready to sacrifice lose their human dignity and vanish.

The suffering of martyrs for the faith of Christ, beginning with the martyrdom of St. John the Baptist, continues to this day. All the old burial pits in Bosnia-Herzegovina have yet to be opened and the bones thrown into them remain to be extracted and to have a requiem sung over them, while now there are new pits and new wounds, new slaughters in the same regions. The same thing that has happened to us in our country for centuries is now happening again. "Europe," as Dostoyevsky would say, "has fallen in love with the Turks and dreams of destroying us all."

The same tyrannical hand with which Napoleon grabbed the poor people of Boka Kotorska and Montenegro in 1807 and which St. Petar Cetinjski called the "holy thief's" hand (the hand that robs the holy objects of greedy Europe," the hand that during World War II, as an "ally," benched our cities on the biggest Orthodox holidays, but not the Germans in them, is once again inflicting devastation on our holy objects and shamelessly trampling us. Today it is being used to torment us by invisible centers of power through their worldly puppets, and lately—to make the misfortune even greater—with the increasingly servile support of the authorities in Serbia and Montenegro as well.

Today, the fate of the entire world is retracted through our fate and hatred on our backs. In many regards, the New World Order is more horrible than all the orders of darkness that have existed thus far. It now tests its strength and power on those who have already been slaughtered once, on those who defended civilized Europe with their bones. But that civilized Europe is once again not to get there, encircling the Turkish villages around their doves with the treacherous hand of brotherhood, in the hope that in this way the existence of both Orthodoxy will finally be smothered in the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Cursed is the hand that raises walls between oneself and one's brothers in misfortune, cursed and denounced three times! Through the capitulationist self-will of their rulers, Serbia and Montenegro have shamefully closed their borders and empowered a blockade on Serbs across the border, who today are abandoned by everyone, except by the Living God. The world has turned away from them and their brothers have handed them over to the mercy of their enemies.

What the highest ranking authorities of Serbia have done in this direction in recent weeks, the harangues that they have directed toward the leadership in Pale through their mass media, will be recorded on the darkest pages of the history of dishonor. But in all honesty, could we

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over rapist nonbelievers, those who have been unfaithful to God, to remain faithful to their people? Anyone who betrays the greatest Sanctity, the Heavenly Father, will also betray man. The nonbelievers who are ruling us and who have also pressed this nation into bloodbaths in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina are now, like Pilate, washing their hands of everything and saying, "We are not responsible for the blood of these righteous people!" Thus, we should no longer have any hope in them. Anyone who has betrayed God and betrayed his brother will also betray us sooner or later, and will betray his own soul upon death, and need he repents before God and man, he will have no salvation.

The Montenegrin Assembly must certainly explain the judgment against the Serb nation on the other side of the border that has been signed by its leadership. If the Montenegrin Assembly affirms this calamitous judgment, if it supports it in the manner of a willful acceptance, let it be known that it has signed a judgment against itself and especially against each person who was behind it. Montenegrins, think about what St. Peter Cetinski would have to say about that! Would he not thunder from his throne? Those who betray their brothers out of fear or interests or ambition will denigrate their honor and be judged before God, while being remembered by the nation for their evil, like Vuk Brankovic and all the others who at critical moments have betrayed their nation and sold their soul and honor for 30 pieces of silver.

A great crucifixion awaits our nation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but it is feared that an even greater crucifixion awaits us on this side of the wall with which we have separated ourselves from the unfortunate ones. Although we have already shed our troubles so that we glory in victories on the court and at the spas, which overthrongs with our tourists and our mass amusements. By washing our hands in the blood of our tormented brothers, under pressure from the powerful of this world, we will not liberate ourselves but we will lose our honor. Our brothers in the republic of Srpska may lose their lives, but not their honor, while we, if we continue along the course of our state leaders, will lose both our honor and our lives. The nation and the Assembly of the republic of Srpska today are preserving the honor and soul of the Serbian Orthodox nation; not through empty words and dishonorable compromises but rather through their own blood and own lives, which they are pledging before the entire world to defend everything righteous and holy in this nation, to defend all of Orthodoxy. In Bosnia-Herzegovina today the battle is being fought for the precious freedom and honorable reputation of all of Orthodoxy, for the soul and justice of the entire world, for the sanctity of human dignity as God's image.

Let us return to our holy objects in order for the holy objects to be returned to us.

Let us return to our holy objects in order for us to respect to one another.

Let us return to our holy objects in order for us to return to faith in God and our fellow man.

May God render all assistance to our brothers in Bosnia-Herzegovina in good and in strength in withstanding the pressures of the world, which our Lord Jesus Christ has already vanquished. May He also give such assistance and strength to our brothers in the republic of Serbian Krajina, and may He give us the strength and courage not to lose our souls forever.

Cetinje, 3 August 1994

From the Montenegro-Primorska Diocese, Metropolitan Amfilohije.

Kosovo

Drug-Smuggling Channel Discovered in Pristina

AU0209171994 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] The police in Kosovo [Kosmet and Metohija] have uncovered another drug smuggling channel. According to witness accounts, policemen at approximately 1000 today arrested two drug smugglers in the center of Pristina, in front of the Hotel Bosna. The operation, according to witnesses, was carried out swiftly, and it is believed that about two kilograms of drugs were seized.

The relevant authorities are not revealing any details about this event because of the ongoing investigation.

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